

# AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve all Classes interested in Soil Culture

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### September.

When the bright Virgin gives the beauteous days,  
And Libra weighs in equal scales the year;  
From Heaven's high cope the fierce effulgence shook  
Of parting Summer, a serene blue,  
With golden light enlivened, wide invests  
The happy world. Attemper'd suns arise,  
Sweet beamed, and shedding oft through lucid clouds  
A pleasing calm; while broad, and brown, below  
Extensive harvests hang the heavy head.  
Rich, silent, deep, they stand; for not a gale  
Rolls its light billows o'er the bending plain:  
A calm of plenty!

THOMSON.



UTUMN is rightly entitled  
"beauteous days,"  
and we are happy  
for once to agree  
with the poet.—  
Whether the vir-  
gin, among  
the constel-  
lations has  
anything to  
do in be-  
stowing  
these days

or not, there can be no doubt, as to the superlative  
beauty of the gift. They are more charming to all  
the senses, than any other days of the year. There  
is a delightful freshness about the early Spring, and  
coming out from the inclement skies of Winter, we  
admire the bright mornings, the springing grass,  
the budding willows, and the bashful violets on the  
south side of walls. But the weather is fickle, and  
the pleasure of the observer is marred by an in-  
voluntary sympathy with the fair fledglings of  
Spring, lest they should perish in their too early  
advent. Summer comes with its gorgeous drap-  
ery, its flaunting flowers and full foliage. But  
now the heat parches field and forest, the leaves  
droop, and the beauty of the flowers hardly lin-  
gers for an hour. Everything is pushing on to  
maturity in such hot haste, that we involuntarily  
catch the spirit of the season.

But in this favored month, we have "attemper-

ed suns," and outdoor life is never so enjoya-  
ble as now. Every sense is pleased. Pomona,  
with a bounty more prodigal than all the virgins  
among the stars, pours golden fruits from her  
plenteous horn, tempting to the eye, and so lus-  
cious to the taste, as to make the ambrosial feasts  
of the gods no longer coveted. After a dish of  
melting pears or a bunch of Muscats from the  
vinery, we always fall into a fit of compassion for  
the deities, and the old heathen generally, who  
could not afford any thing better than ambrosia,  
for the best of their gods. Common mortals now  
can boast of something very much better.

To us, there is a peculiar charm about the skies  
of September, so that, were there no other har-  
vests than those we are permitted to gather above  
the earth, we should rejoice in it, above all other  
months of the year. The world is said to have  
been finished in this month, and the old Hebrews  
did well to commemorate creation's prime, by  
making it the beginning of their civil year. It is  
a better type of the world when "all was very  
good" than any other period. It is a time of  
maturity in the heavens above us, and in the  
earth and sea around us.

Look upward and behold the peerless azure of  
the skies, as the fleecy clouds go floating by, like  
rich argosies upon the fathomless deep, or watch  
the declining sun, lighting up the clouds with all  
the colors of the rainbow, with scenes and hues  
shifting, as in some scene of enchantment. Now  
he disappears behind the dark folds, and along  
the glittering edge, in clear contrast with the  
darkness, a line of gold appears too brilliant to  
gaze upon. Now he emerges for a moment in all  
his splendor, and throws his beams aslant the  
gazing earth. Every dwelling on the eastern hills  
is lit up with new splendors, as his parting beams  
come streaming from every pane in the windows.  
Now his burning disc has sunk beneath the hori-  
zon, and the sky is all aflame with richest crim-  
son. Slowly the colors fade, shading off into the  
deep grey of twilight, until darkness veils the  
scene. We have fine sunsets occasionally at  
other seasons of the year, but they only reach  
their climax, in this month.

But we are not constrained to reap our harvests  
alone in the skies. The earth is beautiful, with  
her maturest charms, like the fully developed  
beauty of the mother. Look into the orchard,  
and fruit yard, now, to behold the crowning grace  
of the year. The pear and apple trees, with their  
snowy and pink blossoms, were a charming sight  
in May. But now there is a richer green upon  
the foliage, and amid the dark masses of leaves,  
fruits of all hues are clustering. Here are the  
crimson Baldwins and Spitzenbergs, the white  
Porters and Sweetings, the fair Lady Apple,  
and Maiden's blush, true to their names, the  
purple Gilliflowers and Pearmaines, and among  
the pears, the golden Bartlett's, and Virgalieus,  
the Flemish Beauties, tinged with red and russet,  
kings and queens, dukes and duchesses, rivaling

their namesakes for rich attire. The very air is  
laden with the perfume of their melting juices.  
No goblet was ever crowned with so delicious  
nectar as lurks beneath the tempting skin.

Here in a more secluded nook, we come to the  
plums; the Washington, worthy to bear the name  
of the Father of his country, the Jefferson, sound  
in flavor as the doctrines of the Sage of Monticel-  
lo, the Green Gage, with nothing green about it  
but its color, the Golden Drops almost too good  
to sell for gold, the pink, crimson, yellow, and  
purple, and over all that bloom dust which ling-  
ers like the soft haze, with which the artist ob-  
scures his brightest creations of angelic beauty.

In the vinery, art helps nature a little, and the  
combined product of the sun and the glass is  
those bunches of grapes, surpassing all that Es-  
chol in its palmiest days ever boasted. How  
much there is of romance in that old picture of  
the spies bearing the clusters upon a stick be-  
tween the two, we were never able to determine.  
The object we imagine to have been, safe carry-  
ing, rather than to show the enormous size of the  
clusters. We have seen not a few clusters  
that a good many ordinary couples of men  
would not want to carry, if they had to pay  
for them before starting—bunches weighing six  
or eight pounds, and worth twice as many dollars,  
at the market price. Nothing can exceed the  
beauty of the roof of a vinery, well loaded with  
Black Hamburgs, Muscats, Frontignans, and the  
princely Cannon Ball. Tested by the grosser  
sense of taste, they are hard to beat, and not at  
all bad to take. The cultivation of this excellent  
fruit, both in the open air, and under glass is mak-  
ing rapid progress among us. A grapery is be-  
coming almost an indispensable appendage of a  
gentleman's country seat, and even men of mod-  
erate means, who can give but a few hundred dol-  
lars to fruit culture, are indulging in this luxury.

Beautiful as these September days are, it is in  
the power of almost every one of our readers to  
add to their charms, around his own home. An-  
other Isabella or Concord running along the south  
side of the house or barn, and hanging out their  
purple clusters, would make weather beaten  
boards, even, look very tempting. A few more  
Bartlett's, or Flemish Beauties, in the back yard,  
or fruit garden, would be something to make the  
early dawn look very pleasant to the children.  
The laggard at the trees in the morning would  
deem himself to have lost a goodly sight. The  
time of tree planting is not far ahead. Shall we  
visit the nurseries and make the Septembers of  
the future a little more beautiful?

Do not run away from your neighbors because  
they are not just what you would have them to  
be; you may go further and fare worse; you  
may jump from the frying-pan into the fire. Bet-  
ter set about improving those around you, by your  
own conversation and example, and by inducing  
them to read and think.



## Calendar of Operations for Sept. 1859.

[We note down sundry kinds of work to be done during the month, not so much to afford instruction to practical men, as to call to mind the various operations to be attended to. A glance over a table like this will often suggest some piece of work that might otherwise be forgotten or neglected. Our remarks are more especially adapted to the latitudes of 38° to 45°; but will be equally applicable to points further North and South, by making due allowance for each degree of latitude, that is, earlier for the North, later for the South.]

**EXPLANATIONS.**—*f* indicates the first; *m* the middle; and *l* the last of the month.—Doubling the letters thus, *ff*, or *mm*, or *ll*, gives particular emphasis to the period indicated.—Two letters placed together, as *fm* or *ml*, signifies that the work may be done in either or in both periods indicated; thus, work marked *fm*, indicates that it is to be attended to from the first to the middle of the month.]

**Farm.**

The agricultural year may be said to commence this month. New plans are to be laid and preparations made for the coming season. Part of the seed, the wheat and rye, are to be "sown in hope," and fields intended for next year's planting to be cleared of surface stone, drained, the stumps removed, and other necessary preparations made. For draining especially, the time is propitious. The fields are now mostly clear, there is comparative leisure where wheat is not extensively sown, but little rain will interfere with out-door operations, and the heat of Summer no longer oppresses. Now, too, is the time for storing the magazine with abundance of the farmer's ammunition—manure. "Well begun is half done,"—begin at the manure heap, and you may expect to end well with next year's harvest. Boundary and other permanent fences may now be erected, let them be put up as near as possible, for all time.

Agricultural exhibitions are being held in most counties, and claim the attention of intelligent cultivators. Visit them and take specimens of your best crops to increase the attractions. Premiums are secondary considerations but premium crops and stock pay the best.

**Barns and Hovels.**—If some of the stock went through the last Winter unsheltered, resolve that it shall be the last Winter. Prepare to erect additional buildings early.

Beans will need pulling and drying, *m*, *l*. When properly cured, the haulm or straw, makes good sheep food.

**Beeves.**—Begin to give additional feed to animals intended for beef. A little extra food now, will save many bushels of corn in cold weather.

**Buckwheat** will need cutting, *m*. It cures, handles, and threshes best when cradled and bound. It should not get so ripe as to shell out badly in the field. Thresh as fast as carted in.

**Butter and Cheese** making are supposed to be going on briskly in-doors. September and October are the best months for laying down butter for Winter use.

**Cabbages.**—See Kitchen Garden.

**Cattle.**—The cows are now beginning to shrink in milk, and require some of the soiling crop to keep up a full supply. The garden will furnish turnip and beet tops, cabbage trimmings, corn stalks, etc., which should be fed out to the cattle. Give the animals a frequent change of pasture, turning them upon the fine rowen crop where it is not to be gathered.

**Cellars** will soon be wanted for storing vegetables and fruits. Let them be well cleansed, and properly regulated. There is much saving in arranging them conveniently.

**Corn.**—Select the earliest, most prolific, and best for seed, tracing up by a few husks and hanging in the loft or granary. Cut and shock as soon as ripe, or upon the first severe frost. The grain will be heavier, and the fodder much better than when exposed uncut in the field to alternate storm and sun, frost and heat.

**Cisterns.**—If these conveniences for both house and barn were not built as directed last month, the present is a suitable time. Wells may also be dug.

**Draining.**—Continue the directions of last month.

**Eggs.**—Now that the fowls are laying more than are wanted in the family, and the market price is low, put away a good supply for Winter. We have invariably had good success with them, when packed in common salt.

Fences should be carefully watched now that the pasture feed is short and the corn field looks tempting.

**Forests.**—Continue to cut away, *ff*, those intended to reclaim for tillage.

**Grain.**—Thresh early, especially if stacked in the field where rats, mice, squirrels, and crows feed upon it. See that granaries are in proper order. Make them proof against rats and mice.

**Hedge Rows and Bushes.**—Clean up any allowed to grow till now.

**Hemp and Flax.**—Pull, *m*, *l*, and spread for rotting.

**Hogs.**—Separate those to be killed this season, and give them extra feed. They should be in first-rate condition when the ordinary fattening season commences. Cook the food rather than feed it out in a raw state. They are capable of making much manure.

**Manure.**—Among the other labors do not neglect the

manure yards and heaps. Dig all the muck possible before the swamps are filled with water.

Pastures need examining to see that the feed is sufficient. A frequent change is desirable.

**Plow, ff**, for rye and wheat, unless it was done last month. Turn the soil over 8 to 10 inches deep.

**Potatoes.**—Unless for present market, or to clear the ground for Winter grain, it is usually better to leave potatoes in the ground until October.

Poultry may generally run at large, during this month without injury, and will lay the better for their freedom.

**Rowen.**—Cut, *ff*, unless it is wanted for Fall feed, or to leave over Winter, as a protection to the grass roots.

Root crops are growing rapidly this month. Keep the ground well stirred with the cultivator and horse or hand hoe, and suffer no weeds to grow in the rows.

**Rye.**—Sow, *ff*, *m*, if not done last month. See that the seed is well cleansed. A strong brine will float any oats and chaff among the seed and they may be skimmed off.

Sheep require the same care as last month. As cold weather approaches get them in good flesh for Winter.

**Soiling Crops.**—Cut and feed as wanted, *ff*, *m*. Any remaining should be harvested and cured while the weather is still favorable for doing so.

**Sugar Cane** for Grinding should be cut, or begun upon at latest, as soon as the frost has killed the foliage, which will be, *ll*, in some localities. There will be a large quantity to manufacture this season. The grinding and boiling should follow close upon the cutting. Boil in shallow pans with a free circulation of air around them.

Timber may still be cut to good advantage, in accordance with the directions of last month.

**Timothy.**—Sow with wheat and rye, or by itself for a future grass crop.

**Turnips.**—Thin late sowings, feed early ones, and keep all well hoed. Sow more of the quick growing varieties on vacant ground, *ff*.

Wheat should now be put in as early as may be, on deeply plowed and finely pulverized soil that has received a good coating of manure. Many complaints of winter-kill are owing to late sowing. The growth is not sufficient to protect the roots before Winter sets in. Where it can be done, use the drill in sowing.

**Orchard and Nursery.**

The orchard is now yielding some of its choicest fruits. The earliest apples are mostly gone, but their place is well supplied with the Autumn varieties, while peaches and plums, in localities where they still flourish, are in their prime, and the Bartlett and other Fall pears tempt eye and palate. To gather and properly care for, or market these, will consume a good portion of the fruit grower's time. The nurseryman has not finished.

**Budding** peach and other late growing trees. Those buds inserted last month, also need looking to and fresh ones should be put in where the former have failed.

**Drying Apples.**—Commence in the early part of the month to pare and dry the Autumn fruit which would otherwise decay. Leave no parings, or bits of core in them, and dry quickly without getting them wet if you wish a fine, light colored and salable article.

**Evergreens.**—Better leave transplanting them till Spring. If they must be moved this Fall, do it, *ff*, *m*, keeping a ball of earth about the roots. What little pruning they need may well be given them now.

**Fruits.**—Gather early varieties with care, picking by hand. Do not wait for Bartlett and other pears to soften upon the tree, but pick several days before they ripen and allow them to mature in the market, or on the fruit shelves. Late fruits should remain on the trees till next month as their keeping qualities would be injured by early picking.

**Hoe** Nursery rows still, to prevent late weeds from seeding the ground. A cultivator, plow, or horse-hoe run between the rows frequently, will do most of the work. Be careful not to bark the trees.

Insects should now be dislodged as they are preparing their Winter quarters. Examine apple, pear and peach trees for the borer. This is the very best month to probe him in his hole with a small flexible whalebone. He will readily be found by the chips or sawdust at the collar of the tree. Clean the trunks of small trees from scale by washing with soap suds, or potash and water.

**Labels.**—Procure a good supply for marking young trees set or sent out in the Fall, when you will be too busy to prepare them. See that standards are properly marked, and that no wires are cutting into the branches.

Land intended for Fall or Spring planting should be thoroughly manured, cleared from small stones and other obstructions and deeply plowed and subsoiled, or trenched.

Layering may still be done, *ff*, *m*, on new wood.

**Manure.**—Provide bountifully, as directed under 'Farm.' Pits of peaches and plums, also apple and pear seeds should be planted as soon as cleaned out, or put in boxes of earth. They rarely vegetate well if dried.

**Preserving Fruit for Winter.**—In accordance with directions previously given, put up a good supply of pears, peaches, and plums for Winter use.

Pruning may still be done, if not finished last month.

Records of both orchard and nursery rows should be kept in a book rather than trusted to the memory, or the labels and stakes, which are liable to be changed or lost. Seed Beds should be kept clean at this season.

Seeds of some of the ornamental trees and shrubs are now ripening and should be gathered and labeled.

Water the tender seedlings, as they require, drenching the beds thoroughly in dry weather, every few days, rather than sprinkle them daily.

Weeds and Grass—Clean about the trees so that no screen shall remain for mice to harbor in.

**Kitchen and Fruit Garden.**

The ordinary farm garden will not require much attention during this month, but in extensive grounds cultivated for market purposes there will be a good deal of "truck" for sale, the proper preparation and marketing of which, will form a prominent feature in the labors of September. Some hardy vegetables may also be sown and protected during the Winter as directed on page 276.

**Beans.**—Late growers, like the Lima, are still in eating condition, while most others are ripe enough to pull and shell for seed and Winter use. Dry a few of the Limas before they are ripe so as to have green beans in Winter.

**Blackberries** are nearly done bearing. The old canes should be cut out and carried away as soon as the fruit is gathered.

**Cabbage and Cauliflowers.**—Sow, *ff*, *m*, for early Spring use, to be pricked out in a cold frame during the Winter, as directed elsewhere. Early plants are ready to market, while late ones require further hoeing.

**Celery.**—Earth up in dry weather, *m*, *ll*, as needed, taking care not to bruise the stalks or cover the crown. Tie with soft strings or bass-matting.

**Corn.**—Late plantings are giving a supply for the table. Dry or put in cans or bottles for Winter. Save the earliest and finest for seed. Cut up the stalks and feed to milch cows, as fast as the ears are taken off.

**Corn Salad and Kale.**—Sow, *ff*, *m*, to be protected through Winter.

Cucumbers are still supplying the table. Save the finest for seed, and gather the small ones for pickling.

Grapes will be ripening, *mm*, *l*, and may be picked for market or wine making. Leave a quantity upon the vines until there is danger of freezing, when they should be gathered with care and packed for Winter.

Hoe growing crops often, especially late turnips and cabbages.

**Hops.**—Gather and dry, *ff*, *m*, and house the poles. Lettuce will make eatable heads if sown, *ff*. Sow, *mm*, *l*, to be pricked into cold frames next month.

**Manures.**—Begin early to collect and manufacture as much as possible for next season. There is more time now than in the Spring. Collect all the vegetable deposit or muck you can get to compost with stable manure.

Melons are ripening and require picking daily, as they soon lose their delicate aroma and fine flavor.

**Mushrooms.**—Make beds, or prepare barrels, *m*, *l*. Spawn can be had at most seed stores, unless it has already been made.

**Onions.**—Pull and dry those which have ripened. Sow seed, *f*, *m*, for Spring sets as directed on page 276.

Parsley sown, *ff*, *m*, will form fine plants for Spring.

**Pickles.**—These may now be made in almost any quantity. Cucumbers, tomatoes, Winter cherries, peppers, martynias, nasturtiums, and unripe melons will supply the material.

**Radishes.**—Sow, *ff*, *m*, for Fall, and, *ll*, for Winter use.

**Raspberries.**—Cut out old canes that have done tearing, and house stakes for another season.

**Rhubarb.**—The central or tender stalks of the Linnaeus may still be pulled for use or putting up for Winter. We succeed well in bottling the rhubarb.

**Seeds.**—Collect in accordance with instructions elsewhere given. See that finest specimens of the various vegetables are carefully saved for setting out next Spring.

**Spinach.**—Sow, *ff* and thin out, *m*, *ll*, for standing over Winter. A small bed sown now will yield early returns at a season when "greens" will be highly valued.

**Squashes.**—Summer squashes have mainly ripened, and Autumn varieties are ready for use. They may require housing from frost in northern localities, *ll*.

**Strawberries.**—Plant, *ff*, *m*, if the bed was not set out last month. Water them unless the ground is moist.

**Tomatoes.**—Bottle or put in cans while they are plenty. They will find a ready home market next Winter and Spring.

**Turnips.**—Keep late crops well hoed, running a small plow or horse hoe between the rows often. They are now growing finely.

**Vegetable Trimmings.**—Feed turnip, beet, and carrot tops, with the loose cabbage leaves, corn stalks, etc., to milch cows rather than allow them to decay upon the ground.

**Weeds.**—Keep down and prevent their sowing seed for a future crop.



Winter Cherries are now daily ripening and falling upon the ground. Collect often for use, and put away a quantity of the latest growth with the hull on, in boxes for Winter use, covering with cotton to exclude air.

Winter Cress—Sow, ff, m.

### Flower Garden and Lawn.

The flower borders and garden should be very attractive this month. Several of the early blooming plants have fulfilled their destiny, and been cut away to give room for late flowering varieties. As upon the "last rose of Summer," we look fondly upon these later flowers, regretting that they too, are soon to pass away. But aside from their value as late bloomers, many of them are really among the most attractive of the season. What is finer than the full round heads and brilliant colors of that choice bed of chrysanthemums now in their glory; nor is the adjacent collection of stalky, well developed, and showy dahlias much behind them in beauty, while the whole tribe of bedding plants and many of the annuals are still in a blaze of bloom.

Towards the end of the month some of the more tender green-house and parlor plants, will need to be returned to their Winter quarters, as even a slight frost or a chilly night would injure them.

Bulb Beds should also be made and stocked the latter part of September, when it can be done, rather than to defer planting until next month. Prepare the bed carefully as it is impossible to remedy defects after planting.

Carnations, Pinks and Pansies—Remove rooted layers, and transplant seedlings, m, l.

Chrysanthemums require careful staking now, or they will be blown down. Remove weak shoots and prune side branches from those trained to a single stem.

Dahlias require nearly the same treatment as the chrysanthemum, only using longer and stronger stakes. Be sure to mark the various blooms before they finally disappear. Tying a white cloth or string to a white flower, a red one to a red flower, and so on, is a common practice. The amateur should however preserve the specific names.

Evergreens, if to be set this Fall, should be planted, ff, m. We prefer May.

Flower Stalks—Cut away and remove from the grounds as fast as they are done blooming.

Flower Pots—Construct, m, ll, for safely keeping tender varieties over Winter, where there are no properly constructed houses.

Geraniums—Remove slips and layers, potting them for Winter blooming in doors.

Gravel Walks, Drives, etc.—Keep as free from weeds and grass, and as well raked, as earlier in the season.

Hedges—Give the last shearing for the season, ff, preserving a neat form, widest at the bottom.

Lawn—Keep neat and clean, mowing and raking occasionally. Scatter seed over any thin spots.

Lillies, Pæonies, Dicentra and other perennial bulbous or tuberous rooted plants which have done blooming, may be divided and reset, m, ll.

Roses—The perpetuals are now in bloom, for the last time this season. It is not too late to bud those omitted last month.

Seeds—Watch their ripening and collect before they are wasted on the ground. Mark each package with care.

Trees—Keep grass and weeds from growing for a few feet about the trunks of trees upon the lawn, or avenues.

Verbenas and Petunias—Pot layers, f, m, to preserve a stock for Winter and early Spring bloom. Layers may all be made by simply covering a part of the base of the ragging branches, which readily take root.

Water newly set plants, unless the soil be damp.

Weeds are still disputing the possession of the ground. Root out the robbers, and give all the space and nourishment to the flowers.

### Green and Hot Houses.

These should be looked to now, and, unless already done, they should have a thorough over-hauling and cleansing at once. Look to the furnaces, flues, cisterns and water-pipes; see that the glazing is complete, and cords, pulleys, etc., in working order. If the houses have been entirely empty, give a thorough scrubbing, syringing with the force pump or garden engine, throwing the water with force into every corner, crack and crevice, to dislodge insects harboring there. Arrange the shelves, renew the bark or saw dust bed if necessary, prepare boxes and pots to receive the plants, collect mold, peat and sand for potting, and having completed the other arrangements, whitewash and paint where required, leaving the windows open for a few days previous to bringing in the plants. If tender plants are exposed to the odor of new paint, it often causes defoliation. Everything being complete, commence bringing in and arranging the plants, f, m, according as the weather is warm, or cool, beginning with the most tender varieties. Place the taller plants on the back shelves, and low kinds in front, bearing in mind at the same time that some varieties require more light than others. Arrange them near or at a distance from the furnace as they need a strong or light heat. A

dry shelf should contain those plants which require very little water, including most of the bulbous kinds. Having brought them all in before cool nights have checked their growth, it will be necessary to admit abundance of Air by the upper and lower ventilators, closing at night.

Annuals—A few may be sown at intervals during the month for, Winter blooming in pots.

Bulbs—Pot, ff, m, and keep in a cool place to be taken to the forcing apartments as wanted.

Camellias should all be repotted, ff. They are now beginning to grow and require frequent waterings. It is not too late to bud and inarch.

Fire heat may be needed in some apartments, m, l, to expel dampness and raise the temperature.

Grapes—Most of those in the early houses have already been cut, and the vines need to be hardened off by giving them little water and open ventilators. Later and retarding houses have ripe clusters or coloring berries. Preserve a moderately cool, dry atmosphere.

Potting—There will be much of this to do now. Have a good heap of well prepared soil in readiness. It is well to prepare it some months in advance of using. Some of the plants will need larger pots, while others only require a top dressing of fresh soil.

Prune, head back, pick off dead leaves, cleanse and otherwise prepare the pots before taking in.

Salvias, verbenas, petunias, pelargoniums, and other bedding plants should be taken up, and potted, m, l, for Winter blooming in doors.

Water the various plants according to their nature. Some bulbs and orchids require very little moisture, while plants in a rapid growing state need free applications.

### Apiary in Sept.

BY M. QUINBY.

All dependence on flowers as sources of honey for Winter stores for the bees, will fail some time this month. At this period, all weak colonies, should be looked at and removed. These often get bees to robbing, and they can not be wintered successfully or profitably. If all beekeepers would remove the weak ones immediately on the failure of flowers, and not expose any refuse honey to encourage a pillaging disposition, there would be but little complaint about bees being plundered. A queenless hive with a feeble colony uninjured by the worm, and stores sufficient to make it safe for Winter, may yet have a swarm containing a queen from some condemned hive put into it. Unless the bees that are introduced, are from some distance, the hive should occupy the stand that contained the queen.... The disease, foul brood, is more destructive to bees in many places, than all else combined. A great many are lost without their owner suspecting the cause. Many beekeepers although fully aware of its presence, are too anxious to increase their number of stocks to remove the diseased ones in season. This neglect is often attended with ruinous results.... Wherever it is found, it is important at this season to examine every old stock, even if but one year old. They are as liable to it then, as at ten years old. When the combs of a hive are very foul, a nauseous effluvia may be perceived on passing by it; but there is much risk in allowing it to progress to this extent, as other colonies often take the contagion. The bees may be kept quiet during such examination with tobacco smoke blown among them; then turn the hive over and look thoroughly among the brood; if much is dead in the larva state, it should be condemned. Economy would never sacrifice any colony for the sake of its honey, yet it would dictate the removal of all diseased ones, although there may be honey sufficient for wintering two—the hazard of wintering is very much increased by cells being filled with brood.... Persons eating honey taken from a hive containing foul brood, will experience no bad effects on that account. Portions of the combs occupied with brood should all be cut from the sealed honey. If very full of brood, or even bee-bread, there can be but little wax made from it, and it will hardly pay to make the effort; and to keep the few scattered cells containing honey, safe from the bees, it should be buried. The combs with sealed honey near the top and outside are left; such as are not suitable for the table may be broken up for straining, which is easiest done the same day the bees are removed from the hive.... When a colony of bees can not be profitably disposed of without the brimstone pit it is not always best to apply it with the bees among the combs, as they are very much in the way when emptying the hive. It is less trouble to first drive out the bees, and then smother them.... All honey in the surplus boxes not sealed up, is quite sure to be removed down into the hive soon after the flowers fail; to prevent this, the boxes must now be removed from the hive. The bees will still be inclined to carry it off; but it may be saved by the process recommended in the June No. of the *Agriculturist*, page 163, and again, page 239. New colonies that are sufficiently populous may be wintered, if they have combs occupying some twelve or fourteen hundred cubic inches, even if their stores are insufficient; as these can be increased by judicious feeding—particulars will be in season next month.

### Wheat after Corn without Plowing.

Mr. C. M. Kees, Calhoun Co., Mich., writing to the *Agriculturist*, gives the following account of a method lately followed by him in sowing Winter wheat, which he says is becoming quite common in that section. The ground is plowed deeply and thoroughly in the Spring for the corn crop. This is carefully tilled throughout the Summer, principally with the cultivator, an occasional plowing and hoeing being also given, if necessary to keep the weeds down. When the time arrives for sowing the wheat, if the corn is ripe enough and help is plenty, three or four rows are cut up, the stalks set one side, and the strip thus cleared is sowed and harrowed in. The stalks are then set back upon the open space, and another "land" cleared, the stalks being put on the "land" already sowed, and so on until the field is finished. If the corn is not fit to cut, or help is scarce, the wheat is put in with a cultivator, going twice in a row each way. One man will sow as fast as two can cultivate it in. About two bushels of seed per acre are used. Mr. K. says the average yield of wheat is not quite so large; but the labor involved is much less.

This method may be expedient in rare cases; but is hardly to be commended for general introduction. The more mellow and thoroughly prepared the seed bed, the better will be the yield. The space left where the rows of corn stood, will be infested with weeds which will grow up with the wheat the following Spring.

### Wheat Sowing—Remedy for the Midge.

Daniel Steck, Lycoming Co., Pa., writes: The only remedy I know of for the midge, is that of sowing early, in a soil supplied with such constituents, as shall push it forward and cause the crop to mature early. Wheat sowed at the proper time on new land, always matures before the midge can cause it any material injury. The proper time to sow wheat here—Lycoming Co., Pa., Lat. 41½°—is from the first to about the tenth of September. If sown earlier than the first, it will not mature any sooner than if sown later than the tenth, from the fact that the top becomes too large in the Fall, the main stalk perishes during the Winter, and new shoots must start from the roots in the Spring. I have harvested wheat from seed sown on the 7th of September, one week earlier than that sown on the 28th of August; both being the same variety, and sown on the same kind of soil.

### Save the Vegetable Seeds.

Many seeds are annually wasted from not being gathered at the right time. They are left till a convenient season, and then one "job" is made of it. In this way, as they do not ripen at the same time, the first matured and most valuable are lost, and many are taken while yet green and worthless. The garden should be visited every day, from the first ripening, and the mature heads collected, the stalks being severed with a sharp knife or shears. Sheets or newspapers may be spread upon the floor of a chamber or garret, and the different kinds laid separately upon them. When the gathering is completed, and the seeds have thoroughly dried, rub them out, clean them, and put them in bags of cloth or paper. Each parcel should be distinctly labeled with the name, and the year when gathered. Many vexatious mistakes will thus be avoided next Spring. All seeds for future planting should be kept as far as possible from heat, moisture, and light. Their vitality will be impaired, if not destroyed, by carelessness in this respect. Tin cases, glass jars, or even tight wooden boxes are preferable to leaving them loose in the "closet."

### Select Seed Corn this Month.

The best seed will be likely to produce the best crops next year. Pass through the corn field this month and select the fullest and most forward ears, from stalks bearing two or three ears, and in some way mark the hills. As soon as sufficiently ripened they should be gathered, braided together by the husks into "traces," and hung in a dry place. If this plan be followed up, there will be an improvement in the quality, quantity, and early maturity if the other processes of cultivation are properly attended to.



## Agricultural Exhibitions for 1859.

[The following list embraces all Exhibitions reported to the office of the American Agriculturist up to Aug. 18.]

## STATE EXHIBITIONS.

Place.	Where held.	Date.
Illinois	Freeport	Sept. 5-9
Kentucky Central	Danville	Sept. 6-9
United States	Chicago, Ill.	12-17
Vermont	Burlington	13-16
New Jersey	Elizabeth	13-16
N. W. Virginia	Wheeling Island	13-16
Kentucky	Lexington	13-17
North Kentucky	Maysville	13-17
Maine	Augusta	20-23
Ohio	Zanesville	20-23
S. W. Kentucky	Louisville	20-24
Amer. Institute, (Agr.)	New-York City	21-23
Nebraska	Nebraska City	21-23
Indiana	New Albany	26-30
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	26-30
Kentucky South	Glasgow	27-30
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	27-30
Canada West	Kingston	27-30
Iowa	Oskaloosa	27-30
Missouri	St. Louis	Sept. 26-Oct. 1
California	Sacramento	27-30
Missouri Central	Boonville	Oct. 3-8
Michigan	Detroit	4-7
New York	Albany	4-7
New-Hampshire	Dover	5-7
Tennessee	Nashville	5-7
Connecticut	New-Haven	11-14
Georgia South Central	Atlanta	24-28
Central Virginia	Richmond	24-29
Maryland	Frederick City	25-28
South Carolina	Columbia	8-11
Alabama	Montgomery	15-18

## COUNTY EXHIBITIONS.

ALABAMA.		
Tennessee Valley	Tusculum	Oct. 26-29
CONNECTICUT.		
Windham	Brooklyn	Sept. 21-22
Fairfield	Norwalk	27-30
Middlesex	Middletown	Oct. 5-7
ILLINOIS.		
St. Clair	Bellefonte	Sept. 14-16
Henry	Cambridge	14-16
Coles	Charleston	14-17
Grundy	Morris	20-23
Vermilion	Cattin	20-23
Macon	Decatur	20-23
Madison	Edwardsville	20-23
Carroll	Mount Carroll	21-23
Rock Island	Rock Island	21-23
Livingston	Pontiac	27-28
Lake	Libertyville	27-29
Tazewell	Tremont	28-29
Hancock	Carthage	28-30
McLean	Bloomington	28-30
Whiteside	Morrison	28-30
Seneyler	Rushville	28-30
Ogle	Oregon	Oct. 4-6
Bureau	Princeton	4-7
Champaign	Urbana	4-7
Lee	Amboy	4-7
Sangamon	Springfield	4-7
Scott	Winchester	5-7
Randolph	Sparta	5-7
Kankakee	Soldier Creek Gr.	5-7
Shelby	Shelbyville	11-14
Adams	Quincy	12-14
Brown	Stirling	12-14
INDIANA.		
Lawrence	Bellford	Sept. 5-7
Putnam	Greencastle	5-9
Fayette (West'n Wld)	Connersville	6-9
Henry and Hancock	Knightsdown	6-9
Shelby	Shelbyville	7-10
Washington	Salem	13-16
Parke & Vermilion	Montezuma	13-16
Decatur	Greenburgh	13-16
Rush	Rushville	13-16
Hendricks	Danville	13-16
Henry	Newcastle	14-16
Sullivan	Carls	14-16
Owen	Spencer	14-16
Jefferson	North Madison	20-22
Spencer	Rockport	20-22
Dearborn	Lawrenceburg	20-23
Hancock	Greenfield	21-23
Clerk	Charlestown	21-23
Johnson	Franklin	21-27
Warren	Williamsport	28-30
Clay	Center Point	28-30
Western Randolph	Evansville	29-30
Warwick	Boonville	Oct. 4-8
Laporte	Laporte	4-9
Miami	Peru	5-7
Wabash	Wabash	12-14
Marshall	Lebanon	13-15
Booth	Columbia City	14-15
Whitney	Rochester	14-15
De Kalb	Auburn	17-19
Pulaski	Winamac	25-26
Posey	New Harmony	25-27
KENTUCKY.		
Warren	Bowling Green	4-7
Bourbon	Paris	6-9
Nelson	Bardstown	12-16
Harrison	Cynthiana	20-23
Union	Emmence	20-23
Mason & Bracken	Salva	27-30
Kenton	Florence	27 Oct. 1
Logan	Russellville	Oct. 11-14

IOWA.		
Mahaska	Oskaloosa	14-16
Polk	Des Moines	16-18
Morgan	Jacksonville	20-23
Hardin	Elkora	21-23
Tama	Toledo	21-23
Linn	Cedar Rapids	21-23
Poweshiek	Montezuma	22-23
Boone	Boonesboro	24-25
Bremer	Waverly	25-29
Humboldt	Dakota City	Oct. 4-5
Delaware	Delhi	4-5
Plym	St. Charles City	5-6
Appanoose	Centerville	6-7
Cedar	M. V. Butler's	6-7
Iowa	Marengo	6-7
Marshall	Albia	6-7
Cerro Gordo	Mason City	10-11
Lucas	Chariton	12-13
Hamilton	Webster City	19-20
Shelby	Shelbyville	27-28

MAINE.		
North Franklin	Strong	Sept. 28-29
North Aroostook	Presque Isle	Oct. 5-6
North Penobscot	Lincoln	5-6
Franklin	Farmington	5-7
Kennebec	Readfield	11-13
Lincoln	Union	18-20
Cumberland	Gorham	19-21
Somerset	Bingham	20-23

MASSACHUSETTS.		
Bristol	Taunton	Sept. 14-15
Middlesex, South	Framingham	20-21
Middlesex, North	Lowell	21
Hampden	Springfield	21-22
Worcester, West	Barre	27
Franklin	Greenfield	27-28
Norfolk	Dedham	27-28
Middlesex	Concord	28
Worcester, South	Sturbridge	28
Worcester	Worcester	28-29
Essex	Danvers	28-29
Worcester, North	Fitchburg	29-30
Housatonic	Great Barrington	28-29
Hampshire, Franklin	Northampton	28-29
and Hampden	Palmer	Oct. 4-5
Hampden, East	Bridgewater	5-6
Plymouth	Barnstable	5-6
Barnstable	Pittsfield	5-6
Berkshire	West Tisbury	11-12
Martha's Vineyard	Nantucket	12-13
Nantucket	Amherst	13-14

MICHIGAN.		
Northern Lenawee	Tecumseh	Sept. 21-22
Sanilac	Lexington	27-28
Berrien	Niles	27-29
Allegan	Allegan	28-29
Genesee	Flint	28-29
St. Joseph	Centerville	28-30
Kent	Grand Rapids	28-30
Jackson	Jackson	28-30
Ionia	Ionia	29-30
Van Buren	Paw-Paw	29 Oct. 1
Lenawee	Albion	Oct. 5-6
Macomb	Utica	10-12
Oakland	Pontiac	12-13
Hillsdale	Hillsdale	12-13
Lapeer	Lapeer	18-20

MINNESOTA.		
Wabashaw	Wabashaw	Oct. 13-14

MISSISSIPPI.		
Monroe	Aberdeen	Oct. 18-20
Marshall	Holly Springs	25-29

MISSOURI.		
Randolph	Frontville	Aug. 31-Sept. 3
Clinton	Plattsburg	Sept. 13-16
Howard	Fayette	13-16
Lewis	Newark	13-17
No. West Dist.	St. Joseph	30
Pike	Bowling Green	20-23
St. Charles	St. Charles	20-23
Gasconade	Hermann	21-22
Boone	Columbia	27-30
Monteau	Tipton	Oct. 10-13
Chariton	Keytesville	11-14
Green	Springfield	11-14

NEBRASKA.		
Otoe	Nebraska City	Oct. 5-6

NEW BRUNSWICK.		
York	Fredericton	Oct. 11-12

NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
Conn. River Valley	Charlestown	Sept. 20-22

NEW JERSEY.		
Cumberland	Bridgeton	Sept. 28
Somerset	Somerville	Oct. 4-7
Warren	Belvidere	11-14

TENNESSEE.		
Shelby	Memphis	Sept. 11-15
Maury	Columbia	19-24
Middle Division	Shelbyville	Sept. 26-Oct. 1
Sumner	Gallatin	26-1
Smith	Rome	28-1
Williamson	Franklin	Oct. 4-7
Fayette	Somerville	4-8
Wilson	Lebanon	5-8
Obion	Troy	11-14
Henry	Paris	12-14
Western Division	Jackson	18-22
Warren	McMansville	19-21
Dyer	Dyersburg	26-29
Carroll	Huntingdon	27-29
Weakly	Dresden	27-29

NEW-YORK.		
Saratoga	Saratoga Springs	Sept. 6-
Washington	Fort Ann	7-8
Oswego	Mexico	13-15
Rensselaer	Greenbush	13-16
Cayuga	Auburn	14-16
Schuyler	Watkins	14-16
Queens	Hempstead	14-15
Onondaga	Syracuse	20-22
Livingston	Geneseo	20-22
Orleans	Albion	20-22
Westchester	North Salem	20-22
Jefferson	Watertown	21-22
Orange	Goshen	21-22
Tompkins	Ithaca	21-23
Wyoming	Warsaw	27-28
Cattaraugus	Little Valley	27-29
Erie	Ruffalo	27-29
Ontario	Rome	27-29
Putnam	Carmel	27-29
Greene	Cairo	28-29
Monroe	Rochester	28-30
Ontario	Canandaigua	28-30
American Institute	New-York	Sept. 21-Oct. 28
Seneca	Watertown	Oct. 12-14

TOWN AND DISTRICT SOCIETIES.		
Galen	Clyde	Sept. 15-
Coventry	Coventry	27-28
Brookfield	Brookfield	28-29
Canaseraga	Dansville	28-30
Union	Trumansburg	28-30
Dryden	Dryden	Oct. 3-5
Palmyra	Palmyra	11-13

OHIO.		
Brown	Georgetown	Sept. 6-9
Fayette	Washington	7-8
Clermont	Bantam	7-9
Pickaway	Circleville	7-9
Ashtabula	Jefferson	13-15
Geauga	Burton	13-15
Franklin	Columbus	13-16
Hamilton	Carthage	13-16
Warren	Lebanon	14-16
Jefferson	Steubenville	14-16
Erie	Huron	14-16
Marion	Marion	14-16
Madison	London	14-16
Guernsey	Cambridge	15-16
Gallia	Gallipolis	15-16
Clinton	Wilmington	15-17
Portage	Ravenna	19-21
Brown, (Ind.)	Ripley	20-23
Pike	Eaton	22-23
Pickaway	Circleville	26-30
Belmont	St. Clairville	27-29
Medina	Medina	27-29
Greene	Xenia	27-29
Highland	Hillsboro	27-29
Lucas	Toledo	27-29
Lorain	Elyria	27-29
Champaign	Urbana	27-30
Adams	West Union	27-30
Clermont	Olive Branch	27-30
Tuscarawas	Canal Dover	28-30
Ottawa	Ottawa	28-30
Geauga, (Free)	Claridon	28-30
Columbiana	New Lisbon	28-30
Saunder	Tiffin	28-30
Fulton	Defiance	28-30
Defiance	Defiance	28-30
Union	Marysville	28-30
Knox	Mount Vernon	28-30
Putnam	Ottawa	29-30
Hancock	Findlay	Oct. 3-5
Logan	Bellefontaine	3-6
Mahoning	Canfield	4-5
Darke	Greenville	4-6
Cuyahoga	Cleveland	4-6
Clerk	Springfield	4-6
Ross	Chillicothe	4-6
Butler	Hamilton	4-7
Licking	Newark	5-6
Noble	Sarahsville	5-6
Wood	Bowling Green	5-6
Muskingum	Zanesville	5-7
Lake	Painesville	5-7
Sandusky	Fremont	5-7
Stark	Canton	5-7
Morrow	Mt. Gilead	5-7
Harrison	Cadiz	5-7
Wyandot	Upper Sandusky	5-7
Wayne	Wooster	5-7
Monroe	Woodfield	5-7
Montgomery	Dayton	5-8
Delaware	Delaware	11-13
Trumbull	Warren	12-14
Summit	Akron	12-14
Morgan	McConnellsville	12-14
Crawford	Bucyrus	12-14
Hardin	Kenton	12-14
Fairfield	Lancaster	13-15
Carroll	Carrollton	25-27

PENNSYLVANIA.		
Mercer	Mercer	Sept. 14-15
Bucks	Newtown	21-22
Erie	Erie	21-22
Clarion	Clarion	Oct. 5-7

VIRGINIA.		
Campbell	Lynchburg	Oct. 18-22

WISCONSIN.		
Iowa	Dodgeville	Sept. 6-7
Grant	Lancaster	13-15
Pierce	Prescott	14-15
Webster	Fort Dodge	14-15
Richland	Richland Centre	21-22
Greene	Monroe	22-24
Kenosha	Paris	23-24
Libertyville	Libertyville	27-28
Richland	Richland Centre	28-29



### How Cotton is Grown and Prepared for Market.....III.

#### BALING.

As cotton has to go a long distance to market, and much of it to make a sea voyage, it is a matter of great importance, that it should be stowed into the smallest possible compass. A press, moved by mule or horse-power, is usually attached to the gin-house, which puts it into bales of the size usually seen in the cotton ports of the South. This is done for the convenience of the planter, in getting his crop to market. The bale is covered with a coarse kind of sack-cloth, and made secure with seven bands of rope, about three-fourths of an inch in diameter. The bale, as it leaves the planter's hands, is about five feet in length, three and a half broad, and two or more in thickness, and weighs about four hundred pounds. The sacking and rope sell as a part of the cotton, and on these the planter makes a small profit.

Recently, iron hoops have been introduced, and their great superiority has been demonstrated, but they are not yet generally adopted. They are not only stronger than the rope, so as to admit of smaller bales for shipping, but they are a great safeguard against fire, an accident to which this crop is exceedingly liable. Every year large quantities are destroyed from this cause, both in the press, and at sea. It is a well ascertained fact, that a mass of cotton closely compressed, will only burn slowly upon the outside. In case of fire, the ropes around the bales are soon burnt off, and the cotton expands, and admits the fire to the interior of the mass. But with iron hoops, it is kept so closely compressed, that it will not consume for days, in the midst of a bonfire.

Notwithstanding these very important advantages, the iron hoops are very slowly adopted, and hundreds of thousands of dollars are frequently sacrificed in a single fire to this old routine method of baling. The planter would lose a small profit on his ropes, and those who press and ship cotton in the cities, would probably have some prejudices or profits to lose. It would seem that if anything could be done to lessen the perils of fire at sea, it ought to be adopted at once. There is, perhaps, no cargo, except gunpowder, on fire, more unmanageable than that of cotton.

#### TRANSPORTATION.

The rail-ways in the cotton States are gradually effecting a change in the mode of marketing. Formerly, it was a great occasion, to load up the wagons and start for the nearest steamboat landing, seventy-five or a hundred miles distant, involving an absence of several days, or a week. This trip was eagerly coveted by the negroes, who then had an opportunity to see something of the world outside of the plantation, and return with marvelous experiences, and adventures, to relate to their less favored brethren. This is still the mode of marketing in the regions where the railways have not penetrated, and it is a large tax upon the remote planter, to get his crops to market. But the new railroads have brought a market to the doors of thousands of planters, and the crop is now only carted a few miles to the depot, instead of going a long journey to the steamboat landing, on mule or ox carts.

#### SHIPPING PORTS.

A large number of cities and villages along the navigable rivers derive their chief importance from the cotton trade. There are said to be over three hundred landing places, for the shipping of cotton, upon the rivers emptying into Mobile Bay. Upon the Mississippi, important cities have been

built up mainly by this trade, as Natchez, Vicksburg, and Memphis. Here may be seen, at almost any time in the shipping season, cotton bales, literally by the acre. They are piled up not only near the landings, but along the streets far back in the city, waiting their turn for a trip down the river. The steamers all go with full freights, their guards piled with bales three and four tiers deep.

The three great cotton ports of the South, where this crop is forwarded to the manufacturer, are Charleston, Mobile, and New-Orleans; the latter city having by far the largest portion of the trade, which is every year increasing as the new lands along the Arkansas, and the Red rivers, and their affluents, are opened for plantations. At New-Orleans, one gets the best idea of the vast extent and importance of this great crop of the Southern States. There is no spot in the country where one can take in at a single glance so much agricultural wealth, as upon the levee. Nothing can exceed the activity and bustle of this great mart, in the winter months. Here are hundreds of steamboats discharging cotton bales, and hundreds of ships from all parts of Europe, and our own Northern States, waiting for their cargoes, or taking them in. There is a constant stream of drays, carrying the bales up into the city to the presses, and returning them to the levee, to be shipped on their long sea voyage. And with the best endeavors of shippers to keep the levee clear, it is often piled with rows of bales miles in length, broken only by narrow passages for carts.

#### THE COTTON PRESSES

are among the institutions of the city, often covering whole squares with buildings for storing cotton, before and after it is pressed. This is generally done at the expense of the shipper, and for the sake of making better stowage. In long voyages, it is a matter of great importance to economize space. The press reduces the size of the bale at least one-third, so that a ship can carry a third more freight, without materially increasing its expenses. The pressing is almost universal, the exception being in favor of deck loads going to northern ports, or on other short voyages.

The press is a powerful apparatus, worked by steam and a gang of hands to handle the cotton. The ropes are first cut, with the exception of the middle band—then the bale is passed on to the platform, the steam is turned on in a trice, and the counterpart of the platform comes down from above like the follower of a cheese hoop, squeezing the bale to about a foot in thickness. Three men tie the six bands, while the pressure is on, and two more tack up the ends of the sacking with their needles, about as quick as one can describe the process. A constant stream of bales passes through the press from morning till night. There are over a dozen of these establishments in the city, and some idea of the magnitude of the business may be gained, when we see a million and a half of bales passing through them every year.

The cotton crop of last year is one of the largest upon record, notwithstanding the great number of plantations in the bottom lands that were flooded too late to admit of planting. The new lands, in the States of Mississippi and Alabama, are not yet exhausted, and in Arkansas and Texas they are but just opened. With the present skinning methods of husbandry, it will be many years before the crop will fall off for want of suitable lands. With a proper system of cultivation, rotation of crops, and manuring, and especially with a more intelligent class of laborers to carry out the system, our Southern States may

maintain their pre-eminence in cotton growing for generations to come. This a few of the educated and public spirited planters are beginning to see. Already the leaven of a better system of husbandry is working, and County and State Societies are forming, and Agricultural papers are more liberally patronized. The friends of improvement have many obstacles to contend with, in the isolated condition of the planters, and the sparseness of the population, but they have the right spirit, and there can be no doubt of their final triumph. We wish them the largest success.

### Tim Bunker's Hay Crop.

A NEW CASE OF THE BLACK ART.

MR. EDITOR.

"Eleven tun of hay on that mash! Who would have thought it three years ago!" exclaimed Seth Twigs, as he knocked the ashes out of his second pipe, and proceeded to load again.

"Did you say eleven tun, Squire Bunker!" asked Deacon Little, as he leaned over his staff toward me, with his mouth open in astonishment, as if he thought somebody must have been lying.

"It beats my musk-rat swamp all hollow, where I got two tun to the acre the first year after seeding down, and I thought that was enough to keep an extra thanksgiving on," chimed in uncle Jotham Sparrowgrass.

"Eleven tun on four acres of barren salt marsh, where grass tried to grow, and couldn't three years ago, is a little maraculus, ain't it, Mr. Spooner!" asked Jake Frink, looking over to the minister, with as much deference as if he was a professor.

"The Bible says, we are to have a new heavens and a new earth, and I think Esq. Bunker is probably fulfilling the latter part of the prophecy," replied the minister, with a quiet sort of smile, that left one in doubt whether he was in earnest or not.

These remarks of my neighbors on my reclaimed salt marsh are a great contrast to the talk three years ago, when I first undertook that job. I have not said anything about this improvement yet, because I did not know exactly how it was coming out. You know the tide flows a long way up our great river, and all along the banks, at the mouths of creeks emptying into it, and along the Sound, we have marshes bearing a great abundance of salt hay—a poor article for fodder, but very good for litter, mulching, and manure. I had a few acres lying just below the lot I bought of Jake Frink, where I cured the horse pond. There was not much to be done to it, but to put in a tide gate at the culvert, and to do some ditching, to shut off the sea-water. I thought if I could do this, I could bring it into good meadow with very little expense.

I talked the matter over with some of my neighbors, and they all said, it was of no use. But I hold, that man was born in the image of his Maker, and has a natural passion for creating new things. This shows itself in all children, as soon as they get out of the cradle. They begin to make hills in the dirt, to dig out small pond holes and fill them with water, to build houses and mud forts, to whittle as soon as they can hold a jack-knife, and to exercise the creative art in general. I thought it was a very natural and human thing for me, to undertake to create a piece of meadow. It was all the more natural for me, because I wanted a few more tuns of hay to winter my cattle on, as I could pasture more



in the Summer, than I could carry through the foddering season, without buying hay.

But Deacon Little seemed to think it was a presumptuous thing, and a little nearer to sacrilege, than anything should be, up here in "the land of steady habits." The deacon, having passed his four score years some time ago, is one of the good old men, who belong to a former age, whom death seems to forget, they are so exemplary in all their deportment. The Bible is not only his authority in all religious matters, as it should be, but in every thing else. He at once brought my project to this test. Said he to me one day:

"It is of no use, Timothy—a salt land and not inhabited," is written in the Bible, and you might as well expect English hay on the plains of Sodom, as on that mash."

"But salt grass grows there now, and if you shut off the sea water, why will not the fresh grasses grow?" I asked.

"Ah! Timothy, you forget that the Almighty made that a salt mash, and his works are perfect."

"Perfect for some uses, but not for ours. He has made me with brains to make new creations, and I shall try to make that piece of land over again."

"You are a sorry infidel, Tim Bunker, I am sorry to say it," and the old man left me, with a very poor opinion of my reverence for the Divine workmanship.

My other neighbors had as poor an opinion of my judgment and good sense, as the deacon had of my veneration for the Almighty. At the time the gate was put in, they were all on hand to see the new hobby.

"What new fangled consarn's that?" asked Jake Frink.

"How is it going to work?" inquired Seth Twigs.

"Ye don't expect that door will shet itself, and keep the water out, dew ye?" wondered Tucker and Jones.

"A great piece of folly," exclaimed uncle Jotham. "Ye see, this thing has been tried time and agin, down on the island, and allers failed. Ben Miller had jest sich a consarn, and tinkered away with it four or five years, and gin it up as a humbug."

"Yes," said I, "and Ben Miller tinkered with fish, and spiled his land, you said, but you see, what whopping crops I get with fish, eighty bushels of corn to the acre, and forty of rye. You see, Jotham Sparrowgrass, it was never meant that one man should do everything."

"It is well Mr. Bunker has the money to lose on such an experiment," remarked Mr. Spooner, who evidently had as little faith in my success as our less intelligent neighbors.

Well, last year I got a good crop, but there was a considerable black marsh and onion grass left, and occasional weeds that rather spoiled the beauty of the meadow. But this year the herdsgrass and redtop, that I sowed two years ago, got full possession, and a handsomer lot of grass you never saw out of doors. It was a grand sight on the morning of the 11th of July, when we cut it, the purple tassels of the herdsgrass standing just about four feet high, and the redtop a little shorter, a thick mat of heavy grass, in many places good for three and a half tons to the acre. I tried to get my neighbors all out to see it, but it was hard work to get some of the sceptics along the road anywhere in sight of it, they were so determined that nothing but salt marsh grass should grow there forever.

I suppose I have ruined myself for life in the

esteem of Deacon Little, who, having seen the hay, and heard the talk of the people, thinks I must have had resort to the black art to get the crop. The deacon is about half right, for I did give about two acres of it a thorough top dressing of black compost last Winter, which started the grass as if there was something behind it. This is the only kind of black art I believe in, and this I am bound to practice and teach to my neighbors. I think it is not very dangerous.

Yours to command,

TIMOTHY BUNKER, Esq.

Hookertown, July 25th, 1859.

### Winter Fallows.

To the Editor of the American Agriculturist

Summer fallows have pretty well gone out of fashion, as they deserved to, for the fields when left unsown, "to rest," as people used to say, seemed to delight to grow weeds, just for recreation, and then it took a long time before they could be brought to mind their business, and bear the old crops of grain again. But I believe in *Winter fallows*. When I want a good, clean, and heavy piece of corn, I begin the Fall before, and turn the sod under, early enough to let the scattering grass and seeds get a start, to be mostly killed out by the cold in Winter. Jack Frost is a capital hand, too, to kill grubs and worms, and he leaves very few if they are turned up where he can have a good chance at them. If the ground be left in ridges, just as it was plowed, the freezing and thawing will pulverize it and in the Spring it will be light work to run the plow and harrow through again. The sod will also be so well subdued, that the after work of hoeing will be very different from fighting grass all Summer, as I've often had to do in a wet season, where a heavy sod had been turned under in the Spring. I would spread manure on in the Spring before plowing, and then plow light, leaving the sod below undisturbed for the corn roots to work in when they get down there.

JONATHAN.

For the American Agriculturist.

### Application of Manures.

It is by no means settled yet, whether manures should be applied to the surface of the ground, or be plowed under at once; nor whether they should be used fresh, or in a perfectly fermented state. By many it is held that manure always descends into the soil, especially by leaching, and therefore that it should be placed on the surface. Others hold that the volatile and most valuable parts always rise, in the process of fermentation, and that therefore the manure should be buried deep.

Now, is there not a little truth and a little error on both sides? Manure is less of a traveler than is sometimes supposed; it stays pretty near where it is put. On cleaning out one's barn yard in the Spring, the soil is found discolored beneath the piles of manure only a few inches in depth. Then again, we may cover putrifying offal with only four or five inches of dirt, and the offensive odors will all be absorbed. If lumps of manure are buried in the soil in the Spring, and not pulverised and mixed with the surrounding earth, they will be found in the same place in the Fall, and with little change of condition. If we make a compost heap of one-third manure and two-thirds muck, or half manure and half muck, the soluble and volatile parts will all be retained within the bounds of the compost.

It is held by very many intelligent and practical farmers, that unfermented manures scattered

on the surface of the ground, lose a large part of their ammonia in the air. That there is a waste of this, any one who has the sense of smell can satisfy himself by passing along the road where a farmer is carting out his fresh manure and spreading it on his fields. Yet it is replied to this that the loss is comparatively small, and not to be set against the benefits derived from surface manuring. The decomposition is much less rapid than when in the heap, and the ammonia generated is carried down by dews and rains into the soil. The other portions of the manure not being volatile are not lost; they are gradually washed down into the earth in a liquid state, where they are taken up by the growing plants just as fast as they are wanted. This extreme dilution of the manure and its intimate diffusion throughout the soil are matters of the highest importance. John Johnston, near Geneva, one of the best farmers in this State, applies his manure generally upon the surface of his land, and that in a half fermented state. On grass fields intended for corn the next year, he spreads it on the surface in September, letting it lie undisturbed until the following April or May, when it is plowed under. He holds that the soluble parts give the grass a heavy growth, and the other parts when plowed in improve the texture of the soil. For wheat, he applies his manure at the time of sowing, or just before, and harrows it in.

We have somewhere met with the published opinion of Dr. Voeccker, an eminent European chemist, that "no sensible loss arises from spreading unfermented manure on the surface of a field, because fermentation ceases almost entirely when it is spread; and that if manure is left on the surface until all its liquid parts are washed into the ground, it is better than though it had been buried at once. This is so especially on clayey soils."

It seems to be forgotten by many who advocate this practice, that fresh manures are generally full of the seeds of weeds, which must spring up at once and give the farmer much trouble in subduing them. If the manure were allowed to ferment, most of these seeds would be destroyed.

It is a good argument for surface-manuring, that it keeps the ground cooler in Summer and warmer in Winter. Such a mulch applied to hay-fields just after mowing, prevents them from being dried up, and gives the grass a speedy and vigorous start. It causes the undecomposed elements of the top-soil to decay, and so to become a source of fertility to crops. Surface manuring feeds the roots below with food convenient for them, viz: in a liquid and exceedingly diluted state, and a little of it at a time. Surely, this is better than placing the coarse, raw manure directly in contact with the delicate roots. Nature is continually teaching us a lesson on this point. She spreads her fertilizing substances broadcast, so protecting the roots of trees and plants amid the frosts of Winter and the heats of Summer, and by their gradual decay, furnishing constant supplies of nourishment.

We care not now to sum up, and declare an authoritative opinion on this subject. With so much of theory and practice on both sides, it would be assuming too much to do so. The field is open for experiment and study. Every man is likely to hold fast to his own opinion, if his practice has been successful. We can only say that our eyes have smarted and our nose tingled too much over the manure heap when disturbed, not to believe that ammonia is lost rapidly and largely when unfermented manure is carted and spread on the open ground. The atmosphere of all the farm-fields about us is too largely charged every Spring



with odors of the dung-heap, to permit us to believe that the ammonia is all washed into the soil. Hence it is our practice to compost our manures, and to keep them in the barn-yard until thoroughly decomposed. Then, certainly, there will be no sweetness wasted on the desert air; and the manure may be applied on the surface, or turned under to any depth required by the crop to be raised.

We believe that manure should be placed just about where it is wanted. Certain grasses have their roots very near the surface, and will be most benefitted by surface manuring, which should be applied in the Fall. Red clover and some grains strike their roots deeper and need to have the soil manured accordingly. So with fruit-trees. Let the application of manure be adjusted to the wants of the plant and the tree. \*

### Early Fattening of Animals.

The philosophy of increase of fat in animals is, that the digested food not needed to supply waste in the system, is laid up in the form of fat around the muscles, ready to be absorbed again into the circulation if needed. Waste is induced by exercise, or use of the muscles, and also by combustion in the lungs, of the digested food, to supply animal heat. Hence, the same amount of food given in warm weather will, if digested, afford a greater surplus of fat than when fed in cold weather. Hogs or other animals intended for fattening should be shut up this month. Many advocate making the size of the fattening pen so small that the animal will have but just room to stand or lie. While confinement favors rest and a disposition to fatten, too close quarters are not healthful for the animal, which needs moderate exercise to promote digestion. The quality of the flesh produced must be somewhat impaired by any confinement that interferes with the health. The appetite may be kept up by change of food, a frequent supply of green vegetables, such as corn, cabbage leaves, pea-vines, and the refuse of the garden. Cooked food digests much more easily than raw, and is in a condition to yield more nourishment, and is also better relished by most kinds of stock. Cleanliness in the fattening pens should not be overlooked. Although pigs proverbially are filthy, they are not really so; they do not delight in the effluvia of their own droppings, as any one can see by noticing that they generally appropriate one portion of the pen to filth. An occasional washing and scrubbing with soap suds will conduce much to their thrift—all animals keep in condition more easily when the skin is kept clean and healthy.

### Dark Stables.

It can not be doubted that light exercises a very important influence upon animal as well as upon vegetable economy. Every one's feelings bear witness to the stimulus afforded by its agency; a dark day or a dark room induces lassitude and repose, which is quickly dissipated by the bright sunshine. Many diseases are much more virulent in shaded situations; and the eye especially can not long retain its full power if deprived of light. From mistaken notions on this subject, or from false economy, it is a general practice to exclude light from the stables of horses and other animals. It is supposed by many that they thrive best in the dark. Where the animal is stabled for a brief period of rest, darkness will undoubtedly favor his repose. In the season when flies are troublesome it may also be well to darken the stable to exclude them, but when animals are stabled permanently in

darkness, they can not but suffer in various ways. The horse, especially, is very much subject to diseases of the eye, and there can be but little doubt that this tendency is increased by confining him permanently where the eye, in waking hours, is strained to an unnatural position to perceive objects around him. Horse jockeys find an advantage in the use of such stables. The animal being brought into the glare of day is confused and startled, and by his high stepping and half-uncertain manner impresses a novice with an idea of his spirit and action. Even if the quiet induced by darkness may favor increase of fat, it is not conducive to muscular strength. Muscles deprived of the stimulus of light, become flaccid, and the apparently high condition induced by this means is soon lost by active exertion. Men whose employments confine them to poorly lighted apartments soon lose the color and the energy of full health, and the same results follow similar treatment of animals.

Besides this, a dark stable will seldom be kept in that cleanly condition which favors full health. The "corners" will be neglected, especially if the care of animals be entrusted to the "help" who are usually content if the stable looks nice. When building stables, ample provision for light will cost but little more than imperfect fixtures, and in the end will be found more profitable.

### Packing a Sleigh Away.

"I would be glad to keep a one horse sleigh, if it were not for the bother of having it around under foot all Summer." So said a friend to us last Winter. He kept a horse, a family wagon, a lumber or truck wagon, and a cow, and had just about barn room enough to keep them in conveniently, with the necessary feed, tools, etc., and an extra stall, and wagon room, to be used when a visitor called. So he dispensed with the use of a sleigh for a month or two in Winter, rather than have it around all the rest of the year, in the way generally, and needing to be taken out of doors when an extra wagon came in.

Happening the other day into the barn of a neighbor, who was similarly situated, we found him packing away a light sleigh in a novel but convenient manner. He has an extra stall, and a place for the lumber wagon in a lean-to built against the original small barn which contained the hay loft. The roof of the lean-to was quite sloping, and under the lower part of this the lumber wagon was kept, leaving room for a stall and a wagon or sleigh on the side next to the main barn. Removing the thills of the sleigh and putting ropes around it, he hoisted it up along side of the barn under the sharp angle of the lean-to roof, partly over the stall. There it hangs entirely out of the way, leaving room on the floor under it for putting another wagon or for other purposes. Straw was put under the hoisting rope to prevent marring the paint, and inside of the sleigh box were stowed sundry light articles not needed for Summer use. The thills were laid on top of the sleigh, and a piece of canvass or cloth was spread over it before hoisting, which keeps dust from gathering in and upon it. In this case a common pulley was attached to the rafter by a short rope, and the hoisting rope passed through it. This is not necessary when there is help enough at hand to lift the sleigh up easily.....

*Lesson*—When a sleigh or other implement not in common use, is in the way, hang it up.

**BEES BREEDING IN WINTER.**—Jas H. William, Spencer Co., Ind., writes that last Winter during the coldest weather he had occasion to move one

of his hives, and a portion of the comb fell down, which contained bees in all stages from the egg to the full formed insect, proving, he thinks, that breeding goes on in the hive during Winter.

**RAPID SWARMING OF BEES.**—R. F. E., Litchfield Co., Conn., writes that he had three swarms of bees, which issued from one hive in five days; one on June 15th, another on the 16th, and the third on the 19th. Each swarm settled, was hived without trouble, and all are now doing finely. What do old bee-keepers say to this?

### Driving Bees from Honey Boxes.

I observe on page 231 of the August *Agriculturist* directions given for "driving bees from honey boxes," which might, and probably would, be objectionable, and although "advice unasked is ill received," yet, having this season driven the bees from over 200 pounds of honey, contained in boxes holding only from 3 to 8 pounds each, the only outlet for the bees being an 1½ inch hole, my experience may be of some value to some of your many readers. I remove the box, and set it near the hive, with one end of the combs *downward*, giving it a few taps to alarm the bees, say once in every five or ten minutes—sometimes not so often. After it has remained in that position, say half an hour, take the box or receptacle and rest one edge on the alighting board, or bench of the hive, a few inches from the entrance, with the hole in the honey box facing the hive. I keep rapping at the box for a few minutes, by which time nearly all the bees will have left it, and entered the hive. The bees being filled with honey, there is no danger of their stinging from the rough treatment they receive. Through negligence I once allowed the box to remain where it was first moved to, for "three or four hours," and on examining I found it full of robbers, which adhered to it quite tenaciously until they too had filled themselves; and if left "three or four hours" in the morning, uncovered, much of the honey would probably be carried off by robbers. R. G.

Baltimore, Md., 1859.

### Consecutive Swarms of Bees—Impregnation of Queens, etc.

To the Editor of the American Agriculturist:

The manner in which my last communication was printed (p. 231,) shows that there was a misconception of my meaning, and I therefore beg of you, to permit me to set myself right. I said in that communication after the word "later," "and was in the character of a second swarm; and the one to which I was called on the following day, came in the character of a third swarm." The old hive certainly swarmed three times. The first swarm was not observed by any one; and as the queen was lost, the swarm returned to the old hive. As soon as another queen was ready to accompany the swarm, say about the 9th or 11th day, the swarm came again, and was hived; and on the next day, another swarm came, to which I was called; and this swarm had the character of a third swarm.

It may be laid down as a well established fact, that a young swarm of bees never returns to the old hive, unless the queen is lost. One exception to this rule we met with this season; and in that case, the queen positively refused to leave the old hive; for as often as she came out on the board in front of the hive, she invariably returned to the hive. The consequence was, the young



swarm after flying about in every direction in search of her, returned to the parent hive; and on the following day first succeeded in establishing a new colony.

I have great regard for Mr. Quinby's opinion on the subject of bees; but I must beg leave to differ with him on the subject of the impregnation of the queen while absent from the hive. Among the amateurs in this place, some of whom have closely observed the habits of bees for more than forty years, this theory is condemned, and we hold that the queen never leaves a hive unless she is forced to do so. This may be the case when a hive has swarmed, and, owing to a change of season, declines to throw a second swarm. Then all surplus queens are killed; and then only may they be seen leaving a hive—this they do, to escape from the persecution within. They sometimes return to the parent hive, and they are at once taken into custody, and smothered to death. At other times, I have seen them try to enter a neighboring hive, where their reception was by no means welcome, and they were soon dispatched.

We coincide with Mr. Pickett, that the drones are not all killed, but that some are retained in the hive during the Winter months. In our southern country, we discover brood in the comb, as early as February, and on warm days in that month, drones may be seen. Now is the time with us, that the drones are killed; but that is not saying that they all are killed; as we have seen them in hives long after the war had been made against them. . . .

J. B.

Forsyth Co., N. C.

### Advertising Information—Gratis...III.

(Continued from page 232.)

[We are glad to observe that these articles are having the desired effect. The number of deceptive advertisements now appearing in the newspapers is much smaller than formerly. The numerous letters of approval and commendation from our readers, contain abundant testimony of the necessity and value of these investigations. They will be continued as long and as often as they may appear to be needed.]

[No. 9.]

**YOUNG FOLKS! I want a Local Agent** in every village and city in the United States (compensation large) to circulate the YOUNG FOLKS ADVOCATE, a monthly paper, at only 20 cents a year, less to clubs. It contains many letters from ladies and gentlemen on Matrimony, &c., and hundreds have secured partners for life through the medium of it. Samples free. Address

C. F. MINER, Oneida Co., New-York.

Here's something specially interesting for bashful "young folks," in quest of a "partner for life." "Hundreds have been successful," who but for this *miner* might have lived and died in single misery. Generous man, to pay the Tribune a dollar a line for the above advertisement, to tell people, that for the paltry sum of 30 cents at retail, and less by wholesale (clubs), he will put them on the road to wedlock. Not being in a marrying mood, as a particular friend might "forbid the bans," the above advertisement did not personally interest us, until our eye fell upon the "large compensation" for a "Local Agent in every village." Being in haste to get ahead of our "next door neighbor," we hurried off an application for an agency, and the "samples free," . . . . . We received in return the June number of the so-called "Young Folks' Advocate." It has 8 pages a trifle larger than those of the *Agriculturist*. Parents have an interest in this matter, and we must treat the subject seriously.)

The first six pages contain miscellaneous reading, part of it apparently the same matter and type used in the "Rural American." On the 7th and 8th pages we find 32 letters from girls,

besides 6 others under the "Gentlemen's list."

The editor says:

"No letters are ever inserted in this paper, except those from bona fide correspondents. We never manufacture any for publication, as some people may suppose."

This is probably so—the friend now engaged in ventilating this precious affair, for us, has documentary proof to the same effect.

The writers of several of these letters announce themselves as farmers' daughters, and their ages vary from 14 years upward. The "editor" appends notes to many of the letters. Here are samples, which in character are very like the whole 32 in this one paper.

"LETTER No. 20.—In looking over your excellent little paper, the Advocate, seeing so many on their way to the fount of conjugal happiness I have resolved, with your consent, to fall into the ranks. I suppose, in order that I may accomplish this, the first thing to be done, is to give a short description of myself. I have "piercing" black eyes, auburn hair, which falls in curls profusely around my neck, a well formed mouth, and a small nose, so it would not be in the way—very fair complexion, good teeth, am about five feet in height, have a good form, and am about seventeen years of age. I can sing, dance, ride fast horses, play on the piano, guitar, &c., can do housework equally as well, and am not ashamed to do it. Any young gent seeing this, who is possessed of an upright character, and is intelligent, possessed of the dimes, &c., can have my address by sending six cents to Mr. Miner, our worthy editor. PENELOPE. Greencastle, Ind.

REMARKS.—Greencastle, Ind., is a great place for young ladies of beauty, and we judge that "Penelope" is one of the prettiest in the place. We will let her go for two stamps as usual, though it is really too bad to sell such a charming maiden at so low a price.—Ed.

"LETTER No. 27.—I am a young miss of 14; of my personal appearance I do not like to say much, for self praise is no recommendation. I would wish very much to open a correspondence with some nice young gentleman, and, if among your correspondents there is such an one, he may address

—, Montgomery Co., Ohio. CORA, Box 105."

"LETTER No. 32.—I am a reader of the Advocate, and am much pleased with the Social Department. Though I hardly believe in advertising for a husband, yet I think it would be pleasant to have an agreeable correspondent. I am 18 years old, and know by my mirror that I am good looking. Any young gentleman who desires a correspondent above the "general average" of country girls, can have my true name by sending to the editor of the Advocate. JENNY. Herkimer Co., N. Y.

REMARKS.—Truly "Jenny" is above the "general average," if we take her letter as a criterion. No one need apply for her address unless he is strictly moral, and a gentleman in every sense of the word.—Ed.

Are we to understand from these last remarks by the "Ed." that other names will be sent to those not strictly 'moral,' etc.? But, Mr. Miner, you did (for six cents) send Jenny's real name to an address furnished you, without asking or receiving a word as to the 'moral' or 'gentlemanly' character of the applicant—your own letter giving her name is now before us. For aught you know, the man to whom you sent her name is the biggest villain unhung.

What say parents to the above? This man invites such letters from your young, inexperienced daughters, and then furnishes their names to gentlemen (!) who will send him six cents (two stamps) for each name desired. Whose daughters are safe? It is useless to say that these letters are not bona fide. For the purpose of getting at the truth of the matter, we had letters written from a neighboring city, simply asking the real names of several of the "girls." No promises were given, and no object stated for desiring the names. Two stamps were enclosed for each, and they were promptly sent, over the signature of C. F. Miner; and further investigation proved, that the names were those of real parties, belonging to respectable families. What is to hinder designing villains from getting these and other names in the same cheap manner, and by specious pretences leading those young, foolish girls on to ruin. The very fact of their writing such letters, as they have, indicates that they are simple-hearted enough to be further deceived. Thousands of females in this city, now lost to virtue, have been first led astray by similar means. But further comment is unnecessary.

We must in justice to farmers, tell a little of the history of this sheet. One T. B. Miner has for several years issued a paper called the "Northern Farmer," and also one called the

"Rural American," and we believe one other. These papers are professedly agricultural journals, and many farmers have taken them as such. Early in 1858 Mr. Miner announced in one or more of his agricultural papers this "Young Folks Advocate," to be published by himself, and he certainly issued it for a year or so, at least. In June last he announced that he had

"Sold out the 'Advocate' to C. F. Miner, an assistant editor of the Rural American." He adds: "The Advocate has a large circulation, and is prosperous; but as I now publish three other papers, I can not give it proper attention. Ladies and gentlemen may place implicit confidence in its present proprietor in any confidential matters entrusted to his care. T. B. MINER.

—, June, 1859.

How far T. B. Miner, the editor of the "Rural American," is to be held responsible for the character of this so called "Young Folks' Advocate," may be judged of from the above statement of its origin, and from the fact that C. F. Miner is his own son.

[No. 10.]

**A CURIOUS PUZZLE sent free for 25** cents by H. M. BARNES, A—, McHenry Co., Ill.

Ha! Ha! Sold again, got the money, and spent part of it for a rifle, as our friend Punch would say. Why, you good-for-nothing Barn (es)! We own up "taken in and done for." Another t-w-e-n-t-y-f-i-v-e c-e-n-t-s, and t-h-r-e-e c-e-n-t-s for postage, gone! You are too smart for us, Mr. Barnes. We shall not dare to read any advertisement, if things go on this way. Here we've been writing, and writing, and sending money and stamps, week after week, trying to get "Profitable Employment," to "Make Money Fast," to find "sure cures for Consumption" and all that, to find "Sport," etc., etc., and we can not yet strike upon one vein of good luck, but get humbugged every time! If you don't return our 25 cents right off, Mr. Barnes, we'll tell every body what your "Curious Puzzle" is, and then who'll furnish you money enough to pay the Tribune a dollar a line for publishing your advertisement!

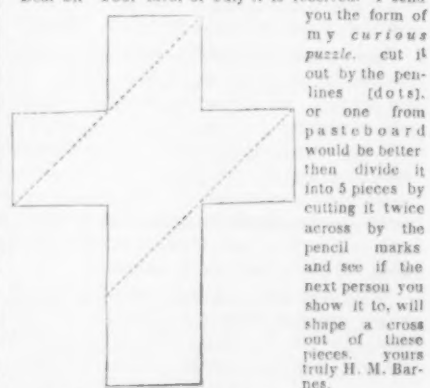
You won't return the money, eh!

Well, then, here's exactly what you sent us in return for our quarter dollar, and 3 cents postage:

A—, July 14—1859.

Mr. — (Our friend's name.)

Dear Sir Your favor of July 7. is received. I send



All that for 25 cents! Why, bless your stars, Mr. Barnes, what a favor you have done us. We never thought of it before, but every one of our readers owes us twenty eight cents! for you see, we gave them exactly this puzzle, picture and all, free, gratis, for nothing, and didn't charge them a cent. Just turn back to our last volume, page 60 (Feb. No., 1858), and there you will find the same problem, in better shape, and with more drawings. You can pass on, Mr. Barnes.

(To be continued as needed.)

If the world says you are wise or good, ask yourself if it be true.



"Going to Law."

Happening into the office of a county Judge recently, to have some documents made out for the transfer of a piece of property, we overheard part of the details of a case something like this: Two men, whom we recognized as poor day laborers, were having papers drawn up for carrying a suit to a higher court, where the expenses, which were to be secured in advance, would amount to about a hundred dollars. As near as we could learn, one of the parties had agreed to purchase a cow of the other, for thirty dollars, but before her actual transfer she died.

Each man had already expended about fifty dollars, in court and counsel fees, expenses of witnesses, etc., and now they were preparing to continue the contest, at an expense equivalent to what they could earn in six months' labor. This incident forcibly reminded us of a *plaster cast* we saw offered a few years since by one of the peripatetic venders of this kind of wares. Two sturdy yeomen were represented as contending for the possession of a cow. A legal counsellor had been employed by one of the parties, who, dressed in the wig of olden style, was seated upon a pile of law-books, quietly drawing the milk (his fees) while the contest went on. The accompanying engraving is an accurate sketch of the piece referred to. The only fault we would find with the picture is that the counsel of the other party should be shown upon the other side of the animal, drawing an equitable share of the milk—the two legal gentlemen on friendly terms of course. [We throw out this hint for the benefit of manufacturers of plaster casts, marble, terra-cotta, etc. Any one carrying out the idea may send us the first perfect specimen with a bill therefor.]

This picture admirably portrays the character of three-fourths of all the lawsuits carried on in the country. So long as the cow gives milk, it will be required for "expenses," and when this fails, the worthless carcass of the animal may perhaps be obtained by the litigant who has the most physical endurance, each of them having in the mean time sacrificed the entire use of the cow, and, besides, time and strength enough to have acquired half a dozen better animals.

With most men, the first impulse, on having a slight difference with a neighbor, is, to "go to law about it." To submit the case quietly to the arbitration of disinterested persons, and yield to their decision, would not quite satisfy the dignity, nay, the belligerent propensity of the parties. How few men, comparatively, there are, who have lived forty years without having "been in court" one or more times. And how few are the instances where even the victorious party has not lost more than has been gained—in time, worry of mind, expenses—to say nothing of the trouble entailed upon others who have been drawn into the conflict as witnesses, interested spectators, jury men, etc. We have a vivid recollection of being called from pressing business to go fifteen miles to attend "county court," and



of waiting four whole days to give evidence as a witness, in a case of which we personally knew nothing; and to cap the climax, the case was "adjourned over" three months, when two days more were consumed in waiting. Our protestations that we knew nothing of importance, and that all we did know was hearsay, amounted to nothing with those in eager fray. The idea seemed to be that that side would be the strongest which could bring the most persons on the stand as witnesses, and so with more than twenty other persons we danced attendance. The whole amount at issue was less than our individual loss of time in one of the days spent at court. We received in return one shilling (12½ cents!) in advance. (All the further satisfaction we shall ever get, will be the pleasure of sending a copy of the above picture to the party by whom we were summoned "to be, and appear, etc." We wish he could have had it long ago—before the occurrence alluded to.)

We suggest that this picture be cut out and framed, and hung up in every household, and that whenever a disposition is felt to go into law with a neighbor the lesson it teaches, be first carefully pondered.

There is no doubt that most persons who would first sit down and count the cost of a suit at law, would be deterred from entering into litigation, but for a feeling of false dignity. "I would expend the last cent before I would allow him to trample on my rights," is the common expression. A story current in our boyhood will illustrate this. Two Dutchmen came into court about a dog that had been killed, and the following scene occurred:

Judge (to the defendant)—"Did you kill the plaintiff's dog?"

Defendant—"To pe shure I kilt his tok, but he must prove it."

Judge (to plaintiff)—"How much was your dog worth?"

Plaintiff—"To pe shure te tok was wort nothing, but since he'sh been so mean ash to kilt him I shall compel him to pay te full value."

We recently heard of a case at the south, worth relating in illustration. A whip was borrowed, and on being returned, the lender declared that seven inches had been worn off from the end of the lash. High words ensued, leading to a quarrel, which was carried into court, and from one court to another, with the usual delays, until the

aggregate costs to the parties actually amounted to seven thousand dollars—a thousand dollars an inch for the worn lash, without reckoning time, trouble, and the bad feelings engendered.

In another instance a long legal contest ensued, the original cause of which was a slight trespass by a calf. The case ended by a compromise, each party paying his own costs; the total amount of these had run up to nearly eleven thousand dollars! How many such cases—not quite so striking perhaps—have come under the notice of most persons. How many estates have been wasted, and heirs beggared, by an unwillingness to make slight concessions.

But the pecuniary loss, serious as it often may be, is not the worst feature in the business. The hatred engendered, and bad passions nourished, react sadly upon the parties engaged. The disposition is soured, peace banished, and constant vexation and apprehension embitter life. Said one who had finally obtained his suit, involving a large amount, and one which he could ill afford to lose: "Had I foreseen the anxiety and vexation I have suffered from this business, I would have given a receipt in full for the amount, rather than have commenced." Many others will bear the same testimony. There are cases where it is positive duty to invoke the aid of law to secure or preserve rights, but reason, not passion should preside when such interests are involved.

We repeat, then, if any of our readers are now, or hereafter, tempted to indulge in "law," let them first give this picture a careful study, and then inquire if it will not be better to lose the milk at once, than to hold the cow with might and main, for an indefinite period, and in the end find all the labor lost.

For the American Agriculturist.

Farm Pastures.

It has often seemed to the writer that the pasture fields of our farms are somewhat neglected. Of course, the very hilly, swampy, and other rough lands, cannot be cultivated and improved as well as the smoother fields, but wherever they can be brought under the plow for a season or two, they ought to have the benefit of it. In this way, briars, foul weeds, and coarse grasses, will be subdued, sour places sweetened, and the whole land be invigorated. We can recall many farms



where the pastures have been pastures for a whole generation; many of them are unnecessarily large, and parts of them might be tilled and cropped to good advantage. If they were enriched and cleaned by good tillage, they would maintain twice the number of cattle, or half of the land could be devoted to hay, grain, or root crops.

Some pastures are wasted by allowing cattle to roam indiscriminately over the whole surface. The consequence of this management is, that they stroll restlessly from one side of the land to the other, cropping a little here and there, and treading down and soiling what they do not eat. If the pastures were divided into several distinct lots, and the stock confined in one portion until the grass was eaten off close, it would be all the better both for the pasture and the stock. If some parts are wetter than others, they should be kept in reserve for dry weather, and the drier soils be pastured earliest. Late in the Fall, perhaps, the bars may be let down, and a free range be allowed from one end to the other.

It is a mooted point among agriculturists, whether shade-trees should be allowed in pastures. Some driving farmers cut them all down at one fell swoop, declaring that cattle have no business to waste their precious time in lying down at noon in Summer: they ought to be up and stuffing themselves and taking on fat! We question the expediency of this inhuman treatment. But even if it were true that cattle fatten a little quicker in treeless pastures, we would by no means advise to strip the land of its leafy honors. Large, well-shaped, vigorous elms and maples scattered here and there over a farm add very much to its beauty and its worth. That man takes a very low view of life who would sacrifice everything to his greed of gain.

### Hints on Milking.

The majority of our readers need no instruction on this subject; and our hints are intended only for beginners. There are always some such.

Squeezing fluid from a cow's udder is not all that is meant by good milking. The work should be so done that it will be pleasant to the animal and she will yield the greatest amount of milk. By all means, at all times, let the cow be treated kindly. Do not approach her with a loud and harsh voice, with a rough knock from the milking stool, or a kick. And in commencing to milk, do not jerk the teats, or pinch them with the finger nails. A cow should be handled so gently that she will welcome the milker's coming, by certain unmistakable signs of pleasure. She will hardly need the word "hoist," (commonly "hyst," ) but will at once set back her hind leg for his accommodation. A cow that would hold up her milk to a rough-handed milker, will at once give down all she has to spare, to one who treats her kindly. Your cow *kicks*, does she? Well, we are sorry, but "kicking back" won't cure her, nor will any sort of rough treatment improve her manners. Keep your patience, and you may be sure that the oil of kindness will mollify her temper, and take the kinks and the kicks out of her legs.

Again; good milking involves cleanliness on the part of the milker. During the Summer, while the cow lies in a clean pasture, her bag will ordinarily be kept neat enough of itself. But in Winter, or whenever she is stabled, her udder will need to be washed before every milking. This practice will do much to promote the health and comfort of the cow and the value of the milk. The black sediment, which every milk-buyer finds

at the bottom of his pail or bowl, is nothing less than minute particles of dirt and manure brushed off from the cow's bag and belly during milking. This ought to be prevented; and it may be by a little care, and especially by washing the bag.

Milking should be done as quickly as possible. Any long dawdling, and gossiping with other milkmen during the operation, is tiresome to the cow, and should be avoided. Strip the teats clean, and do it as quickly as may consist with kind treatment.

We purchased a beautiful Devon cow last Spring valued at \$100, and if she had had no "tricks," she would have been worth the money, for in addition to a good yield of very rich milk, her build, color, head, eyes, and horns, are as near perfection of beauty in a cow, as we could expect to find—we bought her as much for her looks as for her milk. For a week or two everything went well, but we soon found that her looks did not belie her—"she knew a thing or two." When not treated exactly as she seemed to think right, you might whistle for milk—you couldn't get it by tugging at her teats. We, however, soon compromised the matter with her. She had been accustomed to be milked by a woman, and to have a "mess" to busy herself with while undergoing the operation of being stripped. We gratified her in these respects. The milking was accompanied by an occasional gentle but quick elevation of the whole bag, with the hands, in imitation of the "bunting" of a calf. These means, and the gentle kind treatment referred to above, have been successful, and now she seldom attempts to hold up her milk.

Written for the American Agriculturist.—Prize Articles.

### The Dairy... IX.

CHEESE MAKING. (Continued from p. 238.)

Having got our cheeses out of the press, and on to the shelves in the storage room, which should be *up stairs*, in a well ventilated, sun-warmed room—plastered, whitewashed, clean and sweet, yet kept dark—their daily care, turning, and rubbing are now to be attended to, in the process of their curing. The unguent, oil, or butter, for coating over the cheese after leaving the press, is best made of *whey-cream*, which rises in small quantity from the whey set apart for the purpose after being drawn from the curd. After setting a few hours it is skimmed like cream from milk, and churned, or stirred into butter, and set away for cheese-rubbing. Where whey butter can not for any reason be made, common fresh butter, or a mixture of fresh butter and lard may be used, and in hot weather a sprinkling of cayenne pepper may be added and worked in to prevent the flies from resting upon it. A little beeswax added, hardens the mixture, and is better for the hot season of the year.

Every day, for the first few days after laying on the shelf, the cheese must be turned, and smeared with the butter or grease, thoroughly rubbed on with the hand, or a soft cloth. Every check, or crack in the cheese must be examined and filled, so that no fly can deposit an egg. In a few days the rind will acquire sufficient hardness to resist the tendency to crack, provided the bandaging previously described be sufficiently well done. As the rind increases in hardness, the daily turning and rubbing may be discontinued, and thrice or twice a week will answer the purpose; but *continuous vigilance* must be exercised in watching its condition until marketed.

In this connection we add that many dairymen when first putting the cheese on to the shelf mix their grease with anotta, which gives it a rich

outside coloring—a favorite appearance in some cheese markets. And to this we have no objection; but the mixture of anotta with the curd in running the cheese together, is an abomination to a really good cheese, no matter how preferable such coloring may be to the eye of the consumer. Anotta, in itself, gives no good flavor; it is used only for its coloring properties, and since the common anotta of commerce is a vile compound of poisonous drugs and other colored trash added to a small modicum of the pure article (very costly in its purity) it is altogether better out of a cheese than in it. Therefore we would never use it but for *outside* coloring, and it is not material for that.

The proper temperature for the cheese curing-room is 75° to 80°. If it fall below the former for any number of days, stove heat should be added to make it that, until the cheese is sufficiently cured for good keeping.

As to the best time for marketing cheese, the dairyman must be the judge. Cheese-buyers are always threading the dairy districts, and every good cheese maker is sure to be waited upon by them at an early day, if he have not contracted the sale of his cheese in advance. As a rule, however, it should be turned off within three months after making, or, at the furthest, at the end of the season, as the shrinkage in weight, and the risks in keeping it in marketable condition, will scarcely pay for the usual advance in price. Yet, when not too far from market, a few choice *old* cheeses frequently pay well to remain on hand for a favorite customer, or an extraordinary occasion, when they are sure to pay a liberal profit. The *quality* of the article chiefly governs the policy of keeping cheese over the season.

### FANCY CHEESES.

These are of different kinds in shape, and flavor, and chiefly made for foreign markets. They are usually small in size, and made in large dairies from the aggregate curds of a wide neighborhood where the curds are run up separately on each farm, and brought in to the manufactory where they are mixed, worked up, and finished off into the separate molds, or forms of cheese, for market. A popular and favorite variety of these is

*The Pine Apple Cheese*.—The composition of this is not usually different from the common dairy cheese already described. After the proper preparation of the curd, it is put into molds of the requisite form and size, and a press, or screw applied at the top to extract the whey which passes out at the small end. When the cheese has acquired sufficient consistence to be liberated, the outside is moistened with warm water, the netting, which marks it, is tightly drawn over, and the screw, or press, again applied, giving it its last and finishing shape and appearance. Their future treatment is the same as with the common cheeses, only that they are set upright on the butt end in hollowed or scalloped beds on the shelf. Their weight is usually from six to eight pounds each. Another portable and favorite article for shipping purposes is the

*Small Box Cheese*—made in the same way, but pressed in strong tin hoops to about ten pounds weight, and cured as usual.

*Slices Cheese*—is made by adding a larger quantity of rennet than usual—half more, or perhaps double the usual average—so as to give the curd a puffy consistence, and scalding it at a temperature of 120° instead of 100° to 104°, as with common cheese; and after pressing, immerse it in cold spring or well water for five or six hours. The curd is not salted when running up, as with



other cheeses, but the *finished* cheese is salted (the salt rubbed on by hand) every few days for four or five months after being made, while curing on the shelf. This kind of cheese has a piquant, sharp flavor, and frequently an unsavory smell, to which, however, those long accustomed to it are quite partial. Large quantities of it are imported from Switzerland, by the German and Swiss of our large cities. Some of these people settled in our good dairy districts have gone considerably into its manufacture.

**Other Fancy Cheeses.**—There are a variety of other cheeses made abroad, and which our dairymen have frequently attempted to imitate in flavor and form, but we believe to little pecuniary advantage. The manner of making the best of them is essentially the same as our own, the difference in flavor chiefly arising from climate and soil, with a little different management in working up the milk, and treatment of the curd.

The best of all foreign cheeses is the Stilton, made with a large infusion of cream, an extra amount of rennet, a high scald on the curd, and a hot-bed ripening (under horse-dung) to give it immediate maturity. Imitation Cheshire, and Gloucester cheeses are also made by some of our dairymen, but with indifferent success as to profit, in most cases, and but an imitation, and that a rather imperfect one, in flavor. And so, in fact, with all our *imitations*. As we have already observed, soil, climate, food and temperature have more to do with the constituents of cheese than all else beside. These give the character to the milk. Skill, cleanliness, and system, on the right mode of manufacture, do the rest. These all in their best condition, a perfect American cheese is made, which is better than to copy any *foreign* process. We have eaten all sorts of cheeses, ever made or imported into this country, we believe, from that costing fifty cents to a single dime per pound. We have eaten it while sipping old wines with a bevy of connoisseurs at an after dinner sitting, while "trying" several varieties, and have seen, in summing up, the preference given to a good, old, well made ripe American cheese from our best dairy lands—which, with the good grasses, after all, (insisting that the process of making it be right) gives the crowning taste to a first rate article.

#### BOXING CHEESE FOR MARKET.

This is one essential point. A common cheese box is too common a thing to need description. It should conform to the size of the cheese. If too large, a stuffing of dry paper, or cut straw, should fill the vacant space so as to hold the cheese "from shaking" or moving within the box. The lid is to be secured by small tacks, and the box should be handled carefully until put in store. Many an otherwise good cheese is ruined from bad packing, careless handling, and transportation from the cheese-room to the sale shop. A word might be expected about

#### CHEESE PRESSES.

But the preference for the different kinds of these is so various among our experienced dairymen, and the real difference between any very tolerable styles of presses, is so slight in practical operation, that we have little choice which, or what kind to recommend. As a *principle*, however, the "lever" press is the best. That will "give," somewhat, to the condition of the cheese while under pressure, while the screw is fixed, and no operation of the cheese itself will affect the pressure. Many an otherwise good cheese is spoiled in the pressing, and although it may be thought, on the first suggestion, that it is of no consequence, the right pressing of a cheese is an

important item in its manufacture. We would have the bed, or lower shelf of the cheese press movable, and work upward, as well as the "follower" downward, which presses upon it from above, thus pressing both surfaces, top and bottom, alike. Then let the lever be as simple as possible, with the weights hung at the extremity, to be put on or taken off as the case requires. No *written* description of a proper cheese press can be perfectly understood, and I therefore advise every one who is a novice in cheese-making, to examine the best presses, at the agricultural stores, or in use at the best dairies near home, before he adopts any one.

After all, we do not expect to create a good butter, or a good cheese maker, out of one who has seen the process of neither, any more than to teach a man or woman how to make a watch by describing the wheels and the manner of fitting them. After a thorough instruction in the *principles* of making the articles, a degree of practice is needed to thoroughly understand and do the work. Another chapter will be required to finish the subject.

### New-York City Meat Markets—How Supplied, etc.....III.

#### SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Mutton is a favorite food with a large proportion of the meat eaters of this city, especially during hot weather. The large number of 450,787 *live* Sheep and Lambs was received at the several regular city markets during the year 1858, besides large quantities of dressed carcasses brought in by boat and railway during cold weather, and occasional lots of live animals sent direct to the butcher. This gives a weekly average of 8,669 head, although the supplies are very irregular. During early Spring, before the lambing and shearing seasons, the numbers sometimes fall below 3,000 head per week, while in Autumn, previous to putting them on Winter food, as many as 16,000 have been received during a single week.

New-York State takes the lead in this supply, closely followed by New-Jersey, while Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Canada, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, contribute more or less. The first lambs of the season usually come in from New-Jersey, and sell alive at prices equivalent to about 25 cents per lb. for the dressed meat. The stock from the river counties of New-York, and the coast of New-Jersey, comes in daily by boats, while that from a distance arrives in double decked cars.

There are four principal sheep markets in the city, viz.: Chamberlin's, at the foot of Robinson-st., on the Hudson River; Browning's, and O'Brien's, both on Sixth-st., near the Bowery; and Allerton's at the Forty-fourth-st. cattle yards. Covered pens and feeding racks are provided at each of these markets. The pens are in buildings on floors one above the other. Inclined paths made of boards, with cleats, or strips of wood nailed on, are constructed for the sheep to ascend to the different floors. An old tame sheep or leader is kept at each yard who is readily lead up, and the droves of sheep will generally follow him without difficulty. The charge for yardage is 2 cents per head. The food consumed while the sheep are waiting purchasers is an extra charge. Those having them on sale, usually furnish the feed themselves.

There are at each yard regular brokers, who receive at the boats or cars any droves consigned to them, which they take to the pens, and dispose of to the best advantage they can. The bro-

kers' commission for care, selling, and collecting, is usually about 10 cents per head. There are also sheep dealers who go through the country and buy up sheep at the best prices they can, and either bring them in, or send them to the brokers. As a general thing, however, it is better for farmers to sell their sheep at home, or come with them if they are acquainted with the city.

Sheep are sometimes sold at so much per lb. live weight, which is readily ascertained by the scales, or agreed upon, estimating by the eye. When the market is well supplied it is difficult to sell them by weight, butchers preferring to take them at so much a head. At this season of the year, ordinary sheep, as killed in this market, will dress about one-half the home live weight, the pelt, blood and offal making up the other half. When *fat* they will dress from 52 lbs. to 55 lbs. and in some cases even 58 lbs. to 60 lbs. to every 100 lbs. of live weight. Of course these last are very fat. The prices vary greatly with the season and the relative supply and demand. Our Market Review gives the current prices from month to month. The only way to ascertain the home value is to estimate or ascertain the live weight, multiply this by the quoted prices, and deduct from this the expense of freight, yardage, feed, and commission, and a little more for risk, in change of price, etc.

A great many of the sheep offered for sale during the Fall are in thin flesh, and sell at low prices. Farmers and graziers in the vicinity of the city occasionally buy such animals under the name of "stock" or store sheep for further feeding.

#### Comforts for Cattle.

Good stables, good food, and good water, are the prime comforts for cattle in Winter. For Summer, whatever else they may have, how can they get along without a scratching pole? Rev. Sydney Smith, of England, was something of a farmer, and used to visit his cattle daily, and feed and pat them, until they knew his voice and welcomed his coming. He used to do all in his power to make them comfortable. He has been heard to say: "I am for all cheap luxuries, even for animals: now, all animals have a passion for scratching their back-bones; they break down your gates and paling to effect this. Look! this is my universal scratcher, a sharp edged pole, resting on a high and low post, adapted to every height from a horse to a lamb. Even the Edinburgh Reviewer can take his turn; you have no idea how popular it is. I have not had a gate broken since I put it up. I have it in all my fields."

**REMARKABLE HENS.**—A subscriber Mr. John Kuhl, Pope Co., Ill., writes to the *Agriculturist*, that two years since he raised, late in the season, three half-breed Shanghai chickens. The next Spring two of them commenced laying double yolked eggs, about the size of goose eggs, which they continued to do regularly throughout the season. The Spring following they laid only ordinary sized eggs, but the remaining fowl then began to lay double sized eggs as the others had done previously. These hens weighed respectively 6 lbs., 6½ lbs., and 7 lbs. Eggs—elent work!

Mrs. Farrington desires to know why the captain of any vessel don't keep a memorandum of the weight of his anchor, instead of "weighing anchor" every time he leaves a port!

**KEEP THIS IN MIND.**—Correction does much, but encouragement does more; encouragement after censure is as the sun after a shower.



Fig. 1.—WALNUT MOTH, OR BUTTERFLY—(*Ceratostampa regalis*.)

We present, above, a life size engraving of the largest of the moth species yet found in this section of the country. One other species, the *Saturnia cecropia* has broader wings we believe, but they are not quite so long. The caterpillar, from which this butterfly is produced is shown in its full-grown, natural size, in fig. 2 below, and will be readily recognized by many persons who have seen it feeding upon black-walnut, butternut, hickory, and other trees of similar character. These monster butterflies, which measure nearly half a foot from tip to tip of the wings are frequently seen in early Summer, especially where the above named trees abound. This species is not very prolific, however, and the butterflies are comparatively rare, and on this account, perhaps, we have never seen a sketch of it, we believe. The drawings and following description have been prepared for the *American Agriculturist*, by Mr.

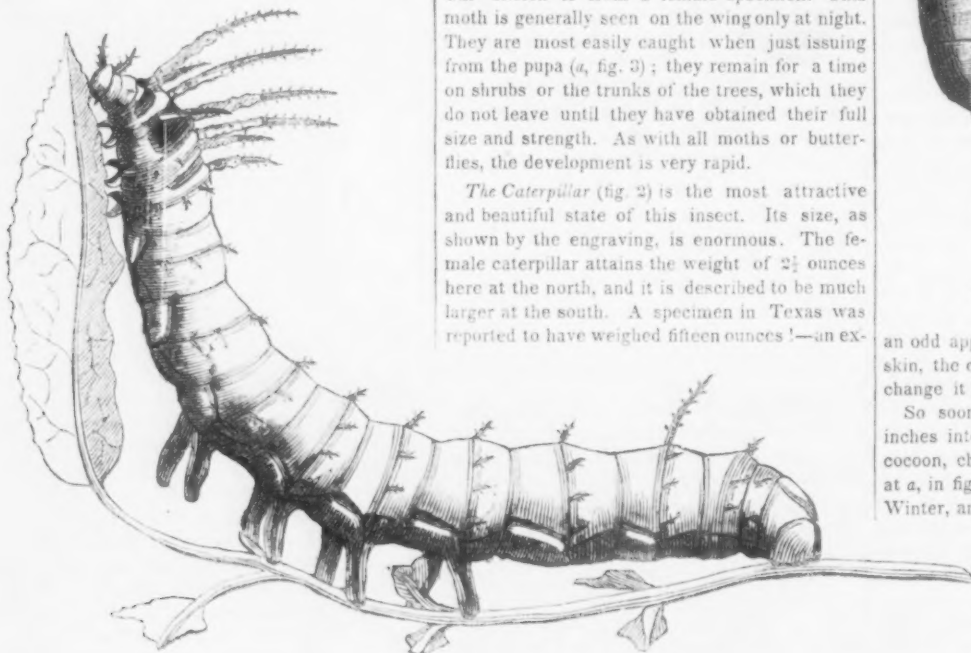


Fig. 2.

C. Gunther, from specimens obtained in this vicinity, and as above remarked, the engravings show the actual or life size of the full grown insects. It will be a pleasant exercise for the readers to preserve this page, if they do not keep their numbers entire, and next Spring compare the drawings and descriptions with living speci-

mens which may be obtained by those, especially, who live in the vicinity of walnut trees. We shall be glad to receive notes of further observations not only upon this, but upon other insects which have not as yet been fully described in scientific works.

*The Moth or Butterfly (fig. 1).*—The color of the upper wings is a blackish gray, with frequent yellow spots, and stripes, some of them of considerable size. The veins are iron-red. The lower wings are of iron-red color and spotted similarly to the upper ones. The general color of the body is also iron-red; two yellow stripes run from the head down the back of the thorax or chest; and upon the abdomen are nine yellow cross stripes. The male and female are alike in color and general form; the female has narrower antennae (feelers); is generally larger than the male, and has proportionally a thicker body. Our sketch is from a female specimen. This moth is generally seen on the wing only at night. They are most easily caught when just issuing from the pupa (a, fig. 3); they remain for a time on shrubs or the trunks of the trees, which they do not leave until they have obtained their full size and strength. As with all moths or butterflies, the development is very rapid.

*The Caterpillar (fig. 2)* is the most attractive and beautiful state of this insect. Its size, as shown by the engraving, is enormous. The female caterpillar attains the weight of 2½ ounces here at the north, and it is described to be much larger at the south. A specimen in Texas was reported to have weighed fifteen ounces!—an ex-

aggeration most probably. The whole body is divided into a series of indentations and elevations, or rings, and has a general green or greenish color. The elevations are marked with pale blue stripes. Upon each elevated ring stand out six black branching thorns, at equal distances from each other. Upon the ring next to the pos-

terior one is also a long black thorny horn, or spine. Along both sides of the body are longitudinal black and white curved stripes, with a black spot on the curved point. The head, and posterior valves, are orange color above, trimmed with black below. Ten long thorny horns stand out separately on the back of the head. The lower half of these are an orange color, and the upper half black, except the front two which are entirely black. Four of these horns are one inch in length, four ½ inch, and two are only ¼ inch long, giving the head a singular appearance. Three large velvet-black spots are seen between the pairs of horns. The six fore-feet are small, of orange color; the eight hind feet are very long, of brownish yellow striped with black.



Fig. 3.

an odd appearance. After the third change of skin, the color becomes reddish, and on the fifth change it has the appearance described above.

So soon as fully grown it goes down several inches into the ground, and without spinning a cocoon, changes into a chrysalis state as shown at a, in fig. 3. It remains under-ground during Winter, and comes out the last of May or first of June in this latitude, a perfect moth.

The eggs laid by the moth are about the size of a radish seed, of green color at first. I found in a large female, which I examined, 65 eggs—a small number in comparison with other varieties of moths. Only two eggs appear to be laid upon a single

tree, or at least I have never found more than two caterpillars of the same size upon any one tree.

The procreative organs of the male are peculiar. I have shown them in b, fig. 3, which exhibits the three movable valves, four large and four small horn-like hooks, etc.

Within the body of the butterfly there is an air-

The horns are good weapons against other insects, and they will throw them back menacingly upon the hand if you touch the back of the animal, but they are perfectly harmless. This defense against insects may account for the fact that I have never found insect eggs upon the body of this species of caterpillar, as I have always done upon every other variety that I have examined. This caterpillar feeds upon the leaves of all varieties of the walnut, also upon those of the sweet-gum (*styrax*?), and even upon the hard-leaved sycamore. When young, the color is dark brown, and the horns, being then disproportionately long, give it



bladder about half an inch long, resembling the air-bladder in fishes, but whether serving the same purpose, viz.: for giving greater or less weight to the body, or whether used simply as a lung or air receptacle, I can not yet decide.

These insects have been quite numerous in the vicinity of New-York City during the past two years, which is rather strange, as in all works treating upon millers and butterflies, this is accounted the rarest of all, and is regarded as a special ornament to collections of insects. Though of large size and consuming an enormous amount of leaves, it can hardly be feared as a pest, owing to its being found only in limited numbers on the same tree.

### Wheat Insects—THE "MIDGE"...II.

(Continued from page 241.)

Having succeeded in procuring specimens of the CLEAR-WINGED WHEAT FLY, or "midge," (*Cecidomyia Tritici*) and its larva, we present engravings of them, as was promised last month.

In fig. 5, *p* represents the female fly, largely magnified—*r*, the little insect seen at the left shows the exact size of the full grown fly.

In fig. 6, *t* shows the form of a male fly—*u*, the larva, or worm, greatly magnified—*s*, a kernel of wheat in the chaff with several of the larvæ, or worms, feeding. From one to a dozen or more of these are found on single kernels.

These insects have long been known in Europe; an account of their appearance was published in England as early as 1672. They have at times been very destructive in England and Scotland. They were first noticed in this country, it is said, about the year 1828 in the northern part of Vermont, and on the borders of Canada. From this region they spread in various directions over a large section of the country, advancing from twenty to thirty miles a year, and are now the principal destroyers of the wheat crop in the Eastern and Middle States, the Chinch bug being more common in the South and far West. In many sections where wheat was once the staple crop, its cultivation is almost wholly abandoned from fear of this pest. They have been greatly checked by the frosts of the present year, and we may hope nearly or quite exterminated, in some localities, at least. Reports encourage this expectation.

The perfect insect is a small gnat, at first of a whitish color, but soon changing to an orange yellow. In form it somewhat resembles a mosquito, but is considerably smaller, being only about one tenth of an inch long, and late in the season many are not more than half this size. It has long, slender, pale yellow legs, and two transparent wings, which reflect the tints of the rainbow, and are fringed with delicate hairs. Its antennæ are blackish, those of the females are about as long as the body, and those of the males twice this length. The eyes are black and prominent. The flies appear from the first of June to the end of August, according to the latitude, being later as we advance North. The forwardness of the season also varies the time of their egress from the earth.

A correspondent of the *Agriculturist*, Mr. Dan'l Steck, who has observed them quite carefully, and from whose account of them we have derived many facts, writes that in Lycoming Co., Pa., Lat. 41½°, they make their appearance from the 1st to the 10th of June. They live, after attaining the winged state, about twenty days. At the age of nine or ten days they begin to deposit their eggs, which they continue to do each day, for about an hour early in the morning, and the same time in the evening. The remainder of the

time they rest upon the ground in the shade of the grain. Sometimes, however, they are seen at work upon the grain during still, cloudy weather. If it should be windy, rainy, or quite cold at the time they usually deposit their eggs, they are obliged to remain upon the earth, and hence on such days can do no mischief. This we are informed, was the case many days this season, so that grain was less injured by them than usual. The eggs are deposited by the fe-



Fig. 5.

male upon the kernels of the wheat, by means of her egg tube, which she inserts in the opening between the valves of the corolla or chaff which enclose the developing kernel. As many as ten are often found on one kernel. In about eight days the larva or maggot, (*u* in fig. 6), is hatched from the egg, and commences operation upon the

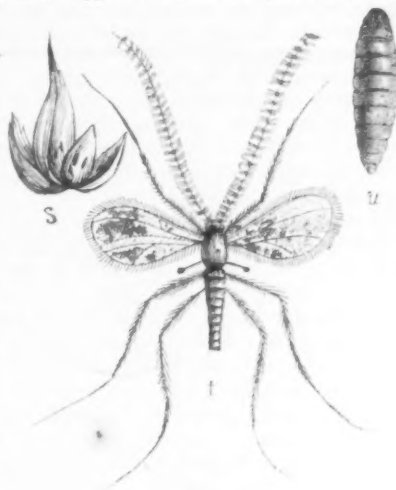


Fig. 6.

immature grain, from which it sucks the juice, of course preventing its full growth, and when enough of them are present, rendering it entirely worthless.

Towards the end of July the larvæ have attained their full size, and are prepared to undergo the next change in their condition. They cease feeding, the body of the worm contracts within the skin, and it remains torpid in this state for a few days. It then bursts this envelope, and emerges from one end, leaving its shell behind. Its appearance is slightly altered. It is shorter than before, somewhat flattened, and more obtuse, and has an oblong greenish spot in the middle of the body. In two or three days after moulting (casting the skin), the insects fall to the ground, where they burrow from half an inch to an inch below the surface. Here they lie ensconced until the following June, when they undergo their next change, that is, from larvæ to

pupæ. This change is completed without casting their skin; the wings and limbs of the yet imperfect insect being unconfined, instead of closely enveloped, as is usual in the pupa state. The pupa in a few days works its way to the surface, casts its skin for the last time, and emerges in the final, complete state—the fly—ready to multiply its species for further depredations.

Various methods for destroying the insect, or preventing its ravages, have been tried, some of them apparently with partial success. It is stated that quicklime, sowed thickly upon the surface of the field immediately after harvest, will kill the larvæ that are about taking up their Winter quarters. Others have tried by deep plowing in the Fall, to bury them beyond hope of a resurrection. In many sections, only Spring wheat is cultivated, and sown late, so that the insects will have disappeared before the grain is forward enough to allow them to deposit their eggs upon the kernel, and in this manner good crops are secured. Others have good success by sowing quick growing wheat very early in Autumn, so that the grain will be too far advanced toward maturity to receive injury from the larvæ. It is to be hoped that when the habits of these insects become more generally known, and means are found for their destruction, there may be united action on the part of wheat growers, by which the pest may be thoroughly routed.

### The Currant Moth.

Most of our readers will know at once what is meant by the above. Nearly all gardens have suffered from the larvæ of this insect. They appear on the leaves of the currant bush in great numbers about the middle of May. When first noticed, they are about a quarter of an inch long, and as large as a common knitting needle. They are of a light yellow, and marked with black spots. They grow from week to week, until by the middle of June they are an inch long. So ravenous are they that they soon strip the bushes of most of their foliage, which, of course, materially injures the fruit, checking its growth, causing it to ripen prematurely and to fall from the stems. When fully grown, they descend to the ground and burrow beneath it, and soon change into the pupa state. After lying in the soil a few days, the shell of the pupa opens, and the winged insect crawls forth and flies into the air, where it roams about gaily for a month or more. It is chiefly a night bird, however, keeping its bed by day, and flying about soon after sunset. In the latter part of July or the first of August, it lays its eggs and dies. These eggs hatch out the following May, and the young brood renew the work of destruction on the currant bushes.

Many remedies have been tried for exterminating this pest, but they have not been perfectly successful. Soot, ashes, lime, guano, tobacco-water—none of them are effective, at least if applied when the worm has reached much size. Last Summer, we began the campaign early, by applying whale-oil soap-suds, of twice the usual strength, where the worms first appeared, and then we added a dusting of lime. This did not entirely exterminate them, but it killed multitudes.

A neighbor of ours treated them to strong brine, and he thought they rather liked it, as it killed none, and they kept on increasing in size and numbers. He found nothing so successful as hand-picking, and crushing or burning. We have kept them in a degree of subjection by giving the bushes a daily shake or two, and treading upon all that fell to the ground. Would that the robin and yellow bird might help us in this battle, instead of stealing our strawberries.



### The Hog Nuisance.

If "Sufferer," who in our July number, p. 203, gave an account of his troubles with his neighbor's pigs, will call into our office, we will now give him ocular evidence that he is not alone in his sufferings, as we have dire complaints from many sections of the country. Really, it would seem as if an ancient herd of swine we read of, which on a certain time took a cold bath in the sea of Galilee, must have come to life again and scattered themselves over this country, retaining just that "state of mind" they were in when they "ran violently down that steep place." If "our neighbor's hog" nuisance be one-half what it appears to be, it is high time every hog owner should at once look to his porkers. There should be an immediate rise in the price of wire, owing to the immense amount used for snout-rings. Seriously, after what we have recently read and heard, we should feel constrained to beseech every reader of the *Agriculturist* to look into the matter at once and see if he be not one of the offenders, but we can hardly believe that one of our readers is so indifferent to the rights and privileges of his neighbors, as to need a word of caution in this respect. It is too much to suppose that any person civilized enough to take and read an agricultural paper, would be so careless, so ungenerous, as to allow his hogs to infest a neighbor's premises. If we should hear of any such one, the temptation would be strong to return his subscription money, and stop his paper, the sending of which in such a case would certainly be "casting pearls before swine." We can not believe there is such a one, and will not therefore take up space in arguing the wrong of the thing. All that can be said to our folks is to throw out a hint or two as to the best means of saving themselves from the depredations of outsiders, and for this purpose we extract suggestions accompanying complaining letters before us.

"A Sufferer" writing from Odessa, says he has in several instances tried shooting the marauding hogs with very fine shot, using only a small charge of powder, and standing at such a distance that the shot only penetrate the skin on the fleshy part of the animal. The swine go home squealing, and the owners take a hint to keep them out of harm's way thereafter. He says this has each time proved effective, as we doubt not it would, but we can hardly recommend the practice to general adoption. Everybody might not judge accurately as to the amount of powder to be used, and the destruction of an animal would often occur. Further, it is giving the poor brutes long continued suffering for what they are not to blame. The owners themselves should take the pain if any one, and trying shot on them we should not like to recommend. This shooting business would in most cases lead to quarrels and retaliation. We should prefer, as a last resort, to use large shot and pay for the carcasses, if need be, making up what we could from the soap-fat obtained.

Another recommends a dose of ipecac mixed with tempting food and placed where the pests congregate. He says a second dose has sometimes been needed, but never a third.

Another says he tried collecting the hogs and giving them a sound "switching." A second dose on the following day was a sufficient warning: "they have not been within a quarter of a mile of my field since, though three weeks have elapsed."

Another recommends a liberal supply of broken bottles and other glass-ware strewn in the lounging holes of the hogs. Rather a savage dose.

Another recommends catching the animals as

often as they come around, thrusting a wire through the snout, bending it into a ring and fastening it.

Another advises to split a strong stick and slip it upon the ear of any luckless "foreign pig" that comes where it don't belong. The difficulty in such cases would be to catch the animal, for hogs of the class complained of are generally the long-legged breeds, and to seize them would involve the necessity of keeping a kind of dog which is generally a greater nuisance than half-a-dozen wild hogs.

Another says he practised shutting up his neighbor's hogs every time they came on to his premises, sending word to the owner that they were necessarily confined, and politely requesting him to take them away. This proved a perpetual cure.

Another says he first stated the case to his neighbor, and then every time the hogs crossed to his half of the road, he sent a message, sometimes oral, and sometimes a written one, requesting him politely to look after his swine. A few warnings of this kind wrought out a cure.

Other harsher remedies are proposed, but we think the last two the better ones, and that they will be effectual, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. We have thus given a considerable space to this subject, believing that the mere agitation of the question will be sufficient to set people thinking. Generally most infringements upon neighbors are more the result of carelessness, or thoughtlessness, than from evil purpose, and a hint is sufficient. Show the trespassers this article and the former one, and it will doubtless open their eyes.

For the American Agriculturist.

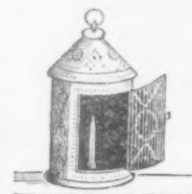
### "Running in Debt."

A large majority, probably five-sixths of the farmers of this country owe part of the purchase money for their farms, which are mortgaged as security for its payment. This is deplored by many as an almost unmitigated evil, and they are very fluent in expatiating upon the evils which they believe are inseparable from such a state of things. They represent the debtor as under an oppressive bondage that cripples his energies, deters him from making needed improvements, and compels him to toil year after year, perhaps for a lifetime, for the benefit of the creditor, who is not unfrequently pictured as a grasping, unrelenting, soul-less being. Undoubtedly many have unwisely encumbered themselves too heavily, and others, lacking energy, are bearing as a burden what they might make a stepping stone to competence. The complaints of such have led some to conclude that debt is an evil in which no farmer should become involved.

But, although it might indeed be every way easier and more agreeable for each to own his farm free and unincumbered, not one in a thousand can ever enter this happy experience without the previous purgatory, as some term it, of years of debt. The capital necessary to acquire a farm, is seldom accumulated by the single exertions of the man with only his pair of hands. Acquiring such a possession may be compared to laying siege to a fortified town. The assailants can hardly hope to silence all the batteries and effect the capture by one effort. They strive first to make a breach, to gain a footing in some important point, from which the after operations can be conducted to finally reduce the whole place. So with the young man who has a competence to conquer by his unaided efforts. He must first effect a lodgment upon the desired

premises, and then if he have skill and energy he makes the farm assist in securing his possession. Stock, farming utensils and appliances, which would require all his small capital if purchased at once, can be acquired gradually while on the farm.

But there is another positive advantage in debt under such circumstances which should not be overlooked. It keeps continually before a man an object to be attained. The recollection that interest day is coming and that payment must be met is a stimulus that overcomes the temptation to many an idle hour, calls out the best energy, quickens ingenuity, and promotes economy. A large plaster of debt, well put on, would be a capital application to many a man that is now good for very little, not feeling compelled to work. No doubt a man *might* do as much, when free from debt, but *will* he usually? The man settled upon a place he is striving to secure, is battling for his home, every dollar he pays toward it, is a nail driven to secure its possession to himself and family, and this, if anything, will "bring him out."



### Blinks from a Lantern.....XI.

BY DIOGENES REDIVIVUS.

#### THE INFATUATION OF MUCH LAND.

In my peregrinations through the land, in search of a farmer, I find the passion for real estate, in the shape of more territory, is almost universal. It is not indeed a sin peculiar to the Anglo Saxon race, for it characterizes all people, as soon as they emerge from the savage or nomadic state, and begin to hold the soil in fee simple. It was a striking feature in the life of the old Greeks, when I was about in my first body; it equally marked the Romans; and though I have not kept strict watch of the intervening centuries, I have little doubt, it has been perpetuated in unbroken succession to modern times. The lust for more territory, which has shown itself in the acquisition of Texas, and of repeated slices of Mexico, and which now looks longingly to the gem of the Antilles, is only the national outgrowth of an individual passion, seen every where from the lakes to the gulf. It is about as strong in the Yankee with his three hundred acres, and two hired men, as in the planter with his five thousand acres and fifty negroes—each having at least five acres lying idle, to one worked with any profit.

The passion prevails not only among the dominant class in the rural districts, but may be said to pervade all classes. Multitudes in the city, who hardly get time to stop in the country at all, own large estates there, and capitalists, who never expect to work an acre of land, own whole townships. Professional men, preachers, poets, doctors, lawyers, and politicians, have all their bright ideals of some Sunny Side, Idlewild, or other clover-nook, in the near future, when they will exchange literally "sermons for stones;" the babbling of verse for brooks that babble in softest music; pills for pillions and palfreys ambling over the smoothest of country roads; briefs for breakfasts at sunrise, and the contemplation of broad acres; speeches for peaches, grapes, and figs, under one's own vine and fig-tree.

Citizen and farmer alike covet a little land, moreland, most land, until their capital is nearly



all invested in this commodity. I have never yet seen an analysis of this universal passion attempted, and as I have not forgotten all my habits as a philosopher, I will give my readers a brief study upon this topic.

The passion is no doubt in part hereditary, growing somewhat stronger with every generation, as the soil becomes peopled, and made more valuable by the labors of the race. As a tribe first emerges from barbarism, and the ownership of the soil is delegated by the chief to individuals, it becomes a badge of personal independence, and power. The subject, who from time immemorial has been a vassal, and serf—an attaché of the soil—becomes now the owner and disposer of the soil. The fields that have so long yielded their reluctant fruits and grains, mainly for another's comfort and luxury, while the toil and sweat have been his, are now to yield their willing harvests for him, and to be a possession to himself, and his heirs, forever. The love of the soil becomes intensified by one of the strongest instincts of human nature. Ownership therein is the badge of personal freedom and power. It is but a step from this sentiment to the idea that the soil is the measure of that freedom, and of course the more land a man owns, the greater and richer he is.

Then, in this country at least, land is more readily procured by the poor, than almost any other species of property. It can be had to almost any extent, on credit. If a house is sold thus, it may burn down the day after sale, and the seller lose the capital invested in it, by the inability of the purchaser to meet his notes. If money is lent, the death of the borrower may deprive the lender of his security. But where land is sold, a mortgage secures the capitalist. He has the fair prospect of an increase in the value of his security, from year to year, by the labors of the purchaser, who has the strong motive of ownership to make him do his best for the soil.

The motive of vanity, also has something to do with this passion for land. A man may own bank stock, or invest in notes of hand, and make very little show of his wealth. But land has breadth of surface. It lies open to the sunlight, and sustains lofty trees, and other natural objects, court-observation. It may be greatly adorned, and attract the gaze of all passers by. It is a means of measuring personal importance by the acre, eagerly grasped by multitudes who have no other claim to the consideration of their fellows. This motive is particularly strong in the Anglo Saxon race, who are much more ready to pay taxes on double the amount of their personal and real estate, than to lie under the imputation of being worth a dollar less than their real value. John Bull and Jonathan both luxuriate in the reputation of riches, love to hear the ring of the metal in their breeches pocket, and point to the broad acres, that herald their achievements. They are more or less "pumpkins" themselves, in their own esteem, as they can point to their fields where pumpkins grow.

The ownership of the soil, always furnishes remunerative employment. The laborer is no longer dependent upon others for the means of subsistence. The industrious mechanic, or laborer, may not always find work, and may be reduced to great straits because the market is overstocked with the only commodity he has to sell—his labor. But he who owns an acre of land, has the sure prospect of bread for his labor before him. His destiny and temporal comfort are put in his own hands, and he may call no man master. This makes the industrious poor especially eager in their desire to possess the soil.

Then there is a passion inborn with us all, to

have a permanent home, which is temporarily gratified by ownership in the soil. The man who purchases a farm, even though it be mainly on credit, may look forward with confidence, to undisturbed possession for some years. The seller will, ordinarily, be quiet so long as the interest money is paid, and this is generally done without extraordinary exertions. Here life will flow on as smoothly and securely, as if he owned, free from incumbrance, the soil that he tills.

The fancied security of this kind of property, also, makes it a favorite form of investment. The business man in the city, worth his hundreds of thousands, loves to have his solid bit of soil, worth but a few thousands perhaps, put beyond the contingencies of trade. If business fails, the land will not, and bread, at least, may be conjured from its bosom, when all other resources dry up. "The land will not run away," is a proverb of rural life, reflecting somewhat severely upon other kinds of investment. Literally this may be true, but in many cases, the land depreciates in value, in a few years, from twenty-five to fifty per cent, so that the proverb must be taken with several grains of allowance.

All these causes are operating more or less powerfully to lead men to the purchase of land. Some buy for show, some for fear of future want, some for present security, while only a few purchase to subdue and cultivate. "Only so much land as we can till and make better," is the true motto for every farmer. All beyond this is a nuisance, that calls for abatement.

#### Michigan—Advantages for New Settlers.

We give below a communication from the Michigan State Commissioner of Emigration, in regard to the special advantages offered by that State to those from the East, or from Europe, who contemplate locating at the West. It will of course be understood that these statements can not be wholly unprejudiced. Mr. Diebenbeck, is specially appointed to look after the interests of the State, and he would fail to perform his duty if he did not make every honorable effort to promote those interests. We hesitated at first to publish his communication, deeming it more appropriate to the advertising columns, for Michigan is the recipient of lands from the general Government, which she is desirous of selling; and, like a private owner, the State should advertise them. Still, it may interest our readers to learn something of what is now doing in a State to which, at the time many of us were boys, all eyes were turned as the most inviting farming region in all the west. A large section of the northern part of Michigan is as yet an unbroken wilderness, and doubtless there are many as good localities there, as can be found in a similar latitude a thousand miles further west, whither one branch of the tide of emigration has flowed within the last few years. But no person intending to locate himself and family in any new home should fix his permanent residence until he has gone over the ground, and for himself examined its advantages and disadvantages. But let us hear what is claimed for Michigan.

To the Editor of the American Agriculturist:

The surveys preliminary to the construction of several great State Roads up through the northern parts of Michigan, have added much to what was before known of the natural features and resources of this State. Previous to these surveys, large portions of the northern section of the State had never been explored. The reports given by the several Commissioners under whose supervision

the work has been done, are calculated to increase the favorable opinions heretofore entertained concerning both Peninsulas. That part of the Lower Peninsula through which these roads run, is fully equal to any other section of the State in natural beauty and fertility of soil, and the Upper Peninsula is in no way inferior. The establishment of Public Roads in these sections, under the supervision of the Executive of the State, will do much to induce the immediate settlement of the contiguous country, and thus the present wilderness will be converted into flourishing farms.

Those in the East, who purpose to change their homes, should not overlook the natural advantages of Michigan, nor the liberal offer made to settlers upon these new lands by the recent acts of the State Legislature. In addition to the building of the Roads above referred to, an offer is made to every actual settler of a donation of 40 acres of land and a "pre-emption right" to another section, which is a more liberal inducement than is held out by any other State in the Union. It can hardly be doubted by an unprejudiced person who is acquainted with the several north-western States, that none of them possess natural advantages equal to those of Michigan. Their immense prairies may be more easily cultivated than her forest lands, but she is superior in other respects. Crops are more certain there than on the prairies, being much less liable to be destroyed by Spring rains. The want of water and timber is severely felt in large portions of the Prairie States; the cost of fencing a prairie farm is almost as much as that of clearing a Michigan farm, and taking into account the increased cost of fuel and building materials, the forest lands are decidedly superior. These forests also shelter the farms from the sweeping blasts to which an open country is exposed. Again, Michigan is traversed in every direction by streams, and dotted all over with never failing springs, so that no farm of over forty acres can be found that is not well watered. The lakes and rivers abound in fish, of fine varieties, and there are hundreds of thousands of acres lying within a few miles of the water, yet open to settlers. There are most valuable mineral deposits in both Peninsulas. At East Saginaw, a new salt company is now in operation, and careful geological survey leaves little doubt that the Saginaw Valley is the center of a great salt basin extending ten or fifteen miles each way. Salt is also manufactured at Grand Rapids, Kent County.

The coal fields cover at least one third of the Lower Peninsula. The mines near Jackson, on the Michigan Central Railroad, already in operation, are very productive and of excellent quality. On the Shiawassee River, a shaft sunk twenty-eight feet, passed through one vein eighteen inches, and terminated in a vein six feet in thickness. The quality is said to be equal to the best "Briar Hill." Coal has also been found on the Cass and Flint Rivers. Professor Challis, an experienced geologist, found on the Cass River, large deposits of excellent quality of Cannel coal. He also discovered a fine vein of iron ore on Flint River, which will well pay for working. Some of the specimens contained 70 per cent of pure iron. Good specimens were also obtained by him on Cass River, and from the shore of Ottawa Bay. On this bay he found large deposits of Plaster, very fine and white. There is also on the shore of the Bay, lead ore of great purity.

The above shows some of the inducements for emigration to Michigan, and is perhaps of interest sufficient to secure it space in your columns.

R. DIEBENBECK,  
Commissioner of Emigration for Michigan.





AUTUMN—THE LAST LOAD.—From a Painting by JEROME THOMPSON.

The picture presented above has a double interest. The painting from which it is taken is the work of an artist who was brought up on a New-England farm. His earlier practice in his art while a boy was amid the usual labors incident to rural life. The moments of respite, at "lunch time," "noonings," and while the plow team was resting, he devoted to sketching upon his slate with pencil, instead of crayon or brush. Latterly he has given his whole attention to the pursuit of his favorite art, but the occupations of earlier years give character to most of his productions. The seasonable sketch above presented is an illustration. It is essentially an American scene, peculiar, perhaps, to particular localities, where the final gathering of the corn is made a festive occasion, in which the maidens join their brothers, cousins, and others, in celebrating the close of the harvesting labors, by a ride upon the "last load." The last red ear, carried aloft, is indicative of the coming "Husking-Bee," when the fortunate finder will claim the privileged kiss

from ruby lips. Another young laborer extends his hat for his reward—the autumnal fruit—valuable in itself, but doubly so because received as a token from a fair hand. The youngster, leaning against the docile team, seems not to be a participant in the others' sports, but while trying to appear unconcerned, he is, perhaps, thinking that his time will soon come—"when he is a little older."

There is an air of quiet over the whole scene that well befits the season. The very oxen seem to show the consciousness that a time of rest is at hand. Thanks to Mr. Thompson, and to his brother artists, who thus bring out these pleasant features. Country life is too often felt to be only one of toil and care. But while it has its share of labor and annoyance, it has also its full meed of enjoyment. We doubt not that the group we have here pictured are enjoying themselves every whit as much as the most fashionable gathering in any gilded mansion on earth, though it be surrounded with all the artificial trappings of wealth,

### "Selling Out."

A correspondent, in a recent communication, thus discourses upon "certain things to be considered before selling out." Some one remarked in a late number of the *American Agriculturist*, that: "The most prevalent disease among farmers—the one most fatal to our country's prosperity—is the willingness to 'sell out'." This remark applies to many localities. Allow me to throw out a few suggestions which may well be taken into account before a final resolution to 'pull up stakes', and go "out West" or in any other direction, to establish a new Home.

And first I ask, are all the advantages of the present locality fully improved? Does the farm produce all that can be extorted from it by skillful labor? Are there no more 'bush lots' or rock beds to clear out, no swamps to drain, no muck-beds to mine which would pay largely for the expense of their improvement? Have the acres lying underneath the surface, been brought to yield all they are capable of? If not, would it not be wiser to expend the amount necessary to effect a removal, in securing the benefits within more easy reach?

Although the new location may possess prominent advantages, are these not more than counterbalanced by its own peculiar disadvantages?

Though the soil may promise greater harvests, does it as surely redeem its promise? In many sections the land possesses capabilities of yielding extraordinary crops, but from peculiar circumstances of climate, such as subjection to extremes of temperature, wet, or drouth, not more than one year in three proves remunerative; and thus there is a constant struggle to make one year meet the losses of others less favorable. Are there good markets easily accessible, where you think of locating? There can be little satisfaction in raising one hundred bushels of grain per acre, if, when raised, it will bring no more than twenty-five would do on the 'old place.'

Is the new country a healthy one? It is sad to see the poor wrecks that are continually drifting back from far off regions, where, though every thing else that could constitute an agricultural Eden was present, the subtle malaria poisoned every source of enjoyment. The life of one of the little flock is more dear than all the broad acres that can invite one to their possession.



How many have loved ones resting beneath the sod in distant lands, who, but for their change of home, might doubtless have gladdened their hearts for years.

Are the social advantages of the new region equal to those at present enjoyed? Increased pecuniary gain can but poorly repay for the loss of good society, schools, and churches. A family brought up in an immoral community, away from educational and religious influences, will be injured rather than benefited by any increase of worldly wealth. Ponder long and seriously upon this question; it is one of great importance to your own happiness and that of your family.

Can you and your partner who must share your weal or woe, reconcile yourselves to the breaking up of the old ties that have rendered the familiar objects about you—almost parts of yourselves? Are you ready to leave the circle of sympathizing friends that will stand by you in every emergency, for the companionship of distrustful strangers? It will be many years before the new home can become the scene of associations and recollections that will endear it, and long time will elapse before familiarity with the habits and character of new neighbors will make it desirable or safe to form intimacies.

Finally, is it not a restless uneasiness, a dissatisfaction, or rather an unsatisfaction, proceeding from within, and not from any real hardships in your present circumstances, that makes you so ready to listen to the golden accounts which interested parties give of happy lands, 'far away.' This is true in thousands of instances. A discontented spirit magnifies the inconveniences of its present situation, and imagines that to leave it would bring improvement; and so it might, if the poor man could but leave himself behind, but he carries with him the bane that will blight the greenest fields, and poison the best springs of enjoyment. Let him resolutely cast out this evil spirit, and he may then know that "There's no place like home."

ONE WHO HAS BEEN "OUT WEST."

### About the Frazer's Silver Fir.

It seems now to be quite generally conceded that while the common Balsam Fir is an excellent tree in many respects, it is yet objectionable to the eye of taste, for its stiffness and more especially for its leanness and shabbiness as it grows older. Several newer varieties of the Fir family are being introduced by planters, of which much is expected. Siberian Silver Fir, (*Picea Pichta*.) we know from the observation of several years, to be hardy and very beautiful while young. Does any one know what its habits are when old? Frazer's Fir, (*Picea Fraseri*.) is also highly spoken of. Mr. Sargent, in his new edition of Downing, says that it is a variety, probably, of our common Silver Fir, a little lighter in color, and supposed to have originated in the mountains of Carolina and Pennsylvania. Neither Carrion nor Gordon seem to place it anywhere else; though we have trees sent to us from Vermont, by President Wheeler, of Burlington, which he thinks identical with the southern variety; and we must confess we quite coincide with him, though they may prove some sort of our ordinary double spruce. At any rate, both varieties are as hardy as possible."

We learn from other sources, that Frazer's Silver Fir is often found on the sides and top of the Alleghanies, on solitary spurs of those mountains in New-York, and sometimes in New-England. Travelers report it as growing around Willoughby Lake, and in other sections of Ver-

mont and New-Hampshire. Some patriotic amateurs, who have seen it when about fifteen feet high, declare it to be equal to the Norway Spruce in depth and beauty of foliage, and think it will prove to be the best of all American evergreens! Don't they forget that the White Pine and the Hemlock are American trees? We want to know more about Frazer's Fir as an old tree. Does it grow old gracefully? Is it superior in this respect to the common Balsam Fir? We ask for our own information and that of the tree-planting public generally.

### The Englishman's Love for Evergreens.

We have formerly remarked in this paper, that in foreign countries, and especially in England, evergreens are planted more extensively than with us. In one of our exchanges, we find the following letter from an English nurseryman to a friend in this country: "There never was a time when the demand for coniferous trees was so general as at present. They are purchased largely by owners of great estates, and they are extensively patronized in the small gardens and pleasure-grounds, wherever the atmosphere will permit them to live, for they seem to like pure air as well as any plants we know. . . . *Araucaria imbricata*, the Hemlock, Spruce and the *Cupressus funebria* seem now to furnish an indispensable portion of those treasures." Will American planters please note the honor herein paid to our common, but most beautiful Hemlock!

### How to make a Weeping Larch.

One of the finest illustrations of the newer deciduous trees in Sargent's edition of Downing, is the sketch of a weeping larch now growing on the Editor's grounds at Fishkill. That tree is a Scotch larch, grafted at the height of ten feet with another variety which has a pendulous habit. The operation is not very easily performed. Some of the specimens we have seen in the nurseries are one-sided, and far less beautiful than the one grown by Mr. Sargent.

We have lately learned a new mode of raising a weeping larch, which will seldom fail of success. Take the common American larch, plant it in an open space where it can remain permanently, and let it get a vigorous growth twelve feet high. Let it stand at least two years and get thoroughly established before it is operated upon. Then saw off the top, at about ten feet high, and trim up the lower branches to about eight feet from the ground. The branches left, will shoot out horizontally, and then, in a year or two, they will droop to the ground. Those which start out at the top and try to ascend, must be cut off with a bold hand, from year to year, keeping the upper surface shaped like an opened umbrella. The tree thus raised, will live longer than the grafted sorts found in the nurseries. Rustic seats look well under trees of this description.

### History of the Verbena.

This plant, which is now the delight of every garden, is of comparatively recent introduction. The first specimen brought into this country was the variety known as the *Verbena Molindres*, a scarlet flower. Mr. Thomas Hogg, a Florist in New-York, must have the honor of its introduction, in the year 1832. Five years after, another sort was brought out, *Verbena Tweediana*, by Mr. George Thorburn of New-York, and a nurseryman of Philadelphia, probably Mr. Buist. This had a great popularity, and was rapidly sold

at three dollars a plant! In the year 1838, Mr. Eyre, brought a paper of *Verbena* seed to the United States from Buenos Ayres, out of which were raised several new varieties, white, rose, pink, and purple. These were extensively propagated from cuttings, and enjoyed a wide sale here and in England. Other cities beside Philadelphia, were stimulated to originate new sorts, and soon, Boston, New-York, and Baltimore produced their novelties.

The first striped variety produced in this country was, *Striped Eclipse*, which is even now hardly eclipsed by any of the newer favorites. After this, came *Madame Lemonnier*, then *Imperatrice Elizabeth*, and then *Sarah* and others; and the end is not yet.

In the production of new varieties, an important point to be aimed at is, the getting of sorts with conspicuous eyes, white or crimson. "The flower," says our authority in this article, "must be large, round, no indentations, twists or fringes. The truss in the form of a corymb, is most esteemed, and for bedding purposes an ample foliage, not subject to mildew, and with free growth, throwing the trusses well above the foliage." To this we may add, that the flowers of the truss should all expand together, making a complete circle of bloom at once.

### How to manage the Lantana.

There is hardly a more beautiful bedding-plant than this in its varieties; and yet many persons fail to get an abundance of flowers from it. This is owing partly to the soil in which it happens to be set, and partly to the peculiarities of the season. Having suffered in this way for two years, we resolved to experiment upon it, and then to discard it, if unsuccessful.

As it grew rankly, we thought that checking its wood-growth would promote its flowering. And as it bloomed least in wet and cool weather, we thought that by giving it a dry and hot situation, we might overcome that difficulty. So, last year, on getting our Spring supply of plants from the florist, we set each one into a quart pot, instead of into the open ground, and in potting, we used the poorest soil at command. Then they were plunged in the border of the flower garden. This confinement of the roots, and this poor soil, we hoped would check the wood-growth. And in plunging the pots, we chose the hottest and driest part of the garden, and placed small stones under the pot to drain off any excess of moisture. Our experiment was entirely successful. The plants bloomed all Summer long, rivaling the verbenas in their abundance of flowers.

### Times for Sowing Flower Seeds.

Many persons fail in raising plants from seeds, through ignorance of the proper time for sowing them. To meet this difficulty, we have taken some pains to classify together those plants whose seeds should be sown in Spring, Summer and Autumn. Our readers should keep this for reference when needed.

*Spring*—The hardiest annuals should be sown in Spring, as soon as frost is out of the ground and the soil can be worked. Of these, we mention as the principal, the following: Asters, Larkspurs, Purple and White Candytuft, Sweet Peas, Poppy, Erysimum, Petunias, Escholtzia, Convolvulus, Nemophilla in variety, Phlox Drummondii, Clarkia pulchella, Whitlavia grandiflora, Coreopsis, Cactalia coccinea, Marvel of Peru, Gailardia picta, Linum grandiflorum, Lobelia gracilis, Sweet Sultan, Chrysanthemum, Euphorbia, Gilia, Gode-



tia, Hibiscus, Lupin, Evening Primrose, Portulacca, Silene, Mignonette, etc.

*Autumn*—There are some which should be sown in the Fall. Every person at all observant of flower gardens, must have noticed that certain annual flowers come up in Spring from seeds self-sown the previous year; and that these often make very vigorous plants, and bloom a month or so earlier than those of the same sort sown in the Spring. This shows that it is a good practice to sow some seeds in the Fall. Of those which are found to succeed well so treated, we note the following:

Adonis, Double Balsam, Larkspur, Candytuft, Clarkia, Erysimum, Mimulus, Perilla, Forget-me-Not, Portulacca, Petunia, Coreopsis, Sunflower, Calliopsis Drummondii, Delphinium ajacis humile, Escholtzia, Nigella Hiepanica, etc. These may be sown any time in the latter part of August and to the middle of September.

Then there are certain tender annuals which succeed better if started in a gentle hot-bed, and then transplanted into the open garden, after Summer is well established. But even many of these will do tolerably well if sown late in the open ground. They will not be so sure to ripen their seeds. Of these, we mention several: Amaranthus tricolor, Ammobium alatum, Bartonella aurea, Browallia, Thunbergia, Calandrina, Balloon Vine, Indian Shot, Cockcomb, Clintonia, Collinsia, Commelina, Didiscus, Globe Amaranth, Balsams, Cypress Vine, Malope, Sensitive Plant, Salpiglossis, Marigold, Ageratum, Ten Week Stock, etc.

### The Rose and Geology.

Much as has been said in praise of the Rose, its charms have not been too highly lauded. It must ever remain the queen of the garden. A fact has recently come to our knowledge which seems to indicate (if we may reverently say so,) the Divine estimate of this flower, and certainly illustrates the love of God for his intelligent creatures. We now refer to a fact mentioned by Professor Agassiz, viz. that no fossils of the rose family have ever been discovered by geologists. This fact is regarded by scientific men as proof that the introduction of these plants upon the earth was coeval with or subsequent to the creation of man, and was designed by a kind Providence to minister to his happiness.

### "Dielytra or Dielytra."—Dicentra.

To the Editor of the American Agriculturist:

Your correspondent "Mimosus," [Query—Mimosa?—No! Ed.] asks for some information concerning the true name of the popular and beautiful plant commonly and incorrectly called by one or the other of these names. If he were as familiar with American botanical literature as he seems to be with that of Europe, he would find that the proper name of the genus is *Dicentra*; from the Greek *dis*, double, and *Kentron*, a spur—alluding to the spur-like petals of some species. The genus was originally proposed by Borkhausen, a German botanist of the last century, but by a mistake of the types (the setters of which have many sins to answer for) it was printed *Dielytra*, an error which was perpetuated by De Candolle, in his *Prodromus*. Sir William Hooker, in his *Flora Boreali Americana*, endeavored to amend the nomenclature and made it *Dielytra*. Prof. Asa Gray, in his *Genera*, restored the proper orthography, *Dicentra*, which should be adopted by all florists who keep pace with the science so nearly allied to their calling. It is exceedingly

annoying to observe how the grossest errors are continued year after year in the catalogues of our florists and nurserymen, who—though many may be very apt at learning—are wonderfully slow in unlearning. One would suppose that they would call American plants, at least, by their right names, yet we find the Mammoth tree of California, put down as *Wellingtonia Gigantea*, when it is properly *Sequoia*; and the so-called "California Nutmeg," as *Myristica Californica*, it being a species of *Torreya*, and no more related to *Myristica* (the true Nutmeg) than it is to a cabbage. T.

New York, July 15th, 1879

[The above, which came too late for our August issue, is from high authority, and settles the question. We are in doubt as to the best course to get the right name into general use.—Ed.]

### Originating Varieties in Plants and Fruits.

In an article, several months ago, on the "Geographical Distribution of Plants," we observed that God undoubtedly created each plant and placed it where it was best adapted to live and flourish. The several species of plants then formed, have maintained their place, and their several characteristics almost unchanged from the beginning to the present time. Like has produced like, from age to age. For example, the rock maple remains a rock maple, and its seeds produce rock maples; so of the soft maple, and the ash in its varieties, and the oak, and the elm, and other trees.

This is the general law: species do not change. And yet there are *variations* from time to time. The skill of man, peculiarities of soil or climate, or mere accident, may produce varieties in a species. We see this in animals, as well as in plants. Turn a drove of the finest Berkshire pigs into a wild forest, and compel them to get their living by rooting for nuts, and very shortly their shape will begin to change. By constant use of the snout in rooting, the muscles of the neck will thicken, the snout will lengthen, and by constant exposure to the weather, their skin will become covered with a thick, soft hair. Their short legs will also become long, and will outrun the fleetest occupant of a farm pig-sty. After one or two generations, they will not be known as Berkshires. Now, the same law holds with plants. An elm-tree grown in a thick, swampy forest, is very different from one grown on an open, fertile plain. The Arbor Vitæ on the banks of the Hudson, is very different in appearance from the same species growing in central and western New-York. Along the shores of Hudson's Bay, the White Pine is a mere shrub, but in this climate, it mounts up a hundred feet. If two seeds from the same pod are sown in different soils, and are submitted to different degrees of heat, light and moisture, the plants will show the difference of their treatment in their appearance. Then if other plants are propagated from these by cuttings, layers or buds, the same variations will be perpetuated. It is in this way, that our different varieties of fruits are perpetuated, whether they were obtained by art or by accident. But if we sow the seeds of these several varieties, the traits of the original stock will generally reappear, showing that species are permanent, while varieties are transient.

As showing the influence of soil, or rather the preference which different trees have for different soils, it is note-worthy that the Cucumber Tree (*Magnolia acuminata*), is found wild in New-York State only along the "Genesee Valley," and thence southward. The geologists tell us that the old red-sandstone formation crops out in

just that district. Hence it would seem that the tree and the rock had some affinity for each other. The Tamarick tree does not grow on the Catskill Mountains, though it is found both north and south of that region. The Locust and Buckeye are never found wild within fifty to a hundred miles of the sea-coast. The wild poplar flourishes on the west bank of the Connecticut river, but not on the east. Yet there are many trees which thrive in nearly all soils, though exhibiting some variety of appearance in different circumstances.

But we must not wander on this pleasant topic. It is an interesting fact that while *species* of plants remain ever the same, *varieties* may be produced indefinitely, and may be perpetuated by human skill. A broad field is here open for the skill of the experimenter. By sowing the seeds of any fruit, (as, for example, the pear or grape,) the larger portion of the new plants thus raised, may show the tendency of nature to return to the original wild stock; yet, out of a large number, we may obtain some new varieties of great value. In this way, the Seckel and some other pears, the Isabella and some other grapes of high excellence, were produced. There is, however, greater likelihood of success, if pains be taken to hybridize fruits of good quality with each other. This field is open to everybody. He who shall originate a pear [and make it live and bear!] combining the flavor of the Seckel with the size of the Bartlett, will thereby make his fortune and his fame. He who shall produce a grape with the flavor and other excellences of the Delaware, and the size of the Concord, will be equally fortunate.

Meanwhile, let us be thankful, that by another law of nature, [say rather, the God of nature,] the excellent varieties of fruits we already possess, may be perpetuated forever.

### Matthews' Curculio Remedy.

Less and less appears to be said of the so-called wonderful discovery assumed to have been made by Mr. Matthews, for extirpating the curculio from plum trees. And yet, a few of his friends who have been let into the secret, continue to claim for it perfect success. They claim respecting it: that the remedy needs to be applied only once in a season, while the old remedies—such as jarring the trees, and dusting the leaves with lime, syringing with oil-soap, etc., have to be applied every few days for several weeks. A gentleman in Albany, writes that he tried it last season on part of his trees, and with so great success that he was obliged to pick off part of the fruit before ripening, to prevent the tree from breaking down. Those which he treated in the old way, produced only a small crop. A fruit-grower in Durhamville, N. Y., applied the new remedy to a part of his trees, and those so treated, bore abundantly; those managed in the old way of jarring, and gathering on a sheet and burning, yielded but little, and the labor was vastly greater. The curculios hovered for several weeks about those trees tried by the first method, and were daily caught, but were not seen on the others after the remedy had once been applied.

Mr. Matthews offers a wager of \$100, that every tree faithfully managed on his plan shall produce an abundant crop. He has lately set out a plum orchard, "feeling as much assurance that he will raise plenty of plums, as that his trees will blossom." He says: "The reports from various persons to whom I have entrusted the remedy, fully sustain its efficiency. I feel assured, if there is any failure, it is owing to some depar-



ture from my instructions, and I hope that no one who has not adhered to them strictly, will venture an unfavorable report."

So much for one side of this subject. If Mr. Matthews expects to reap any reward or honor for his discoveries, he should take more active and efficient measures to have its merits immediately proved to the satisfaction of the community, and also to bring it into general use on some terms. It is no satisfaction to the large multitude of persons who are annually losing their fruit, to be told that a few persons have a secret remedy for the loss. The continued air of mystery thrown around this whole matter is rapidly dispelling not only public interest, but also the faintest hopes that there is any thing to be looked for in this direction. A few years' more delay, and there will be no plum trees left for Mr. Matthews to operate upon.

### Small Fruits—Number of Plants and Cost per Acre.

(Prepared for the American Agriculturist by an experienced Cultivator.)

The question is often asked "which of the smaller fruits is the most profitable; what will it cost to plant an acre; how soon will they bear; how long will they last?" etc. Of course, it is impossible to answer these correctly for each individual, as the price of the plants varies in different localities; the character of the soil is widely different; circumstances of climate will affect the yield, and the value of the crop will be increased or diminished as the locality is near or remote from a large market. We say nothing about the cost of preparing the ground, manuring, etc., as each one can calculate that for himself. But it is essential that the land be in good heart—rich even—and that it be well and deeply plowed, subsoiled if possible; and unless there is a natural drainage, artificial should be resorted to. As it is impossible to fully remedy any defects in preparing the soil, after the planting is done, it is of the first importance, to properly attend to it while the ground is clear.

Whatever particular variety of fruit is chosen, let the plants be strong and healthy, and expose the roots to as little sun and air as possible while transporting or transplanting. In some localities a neighbor will have a surplus of plants, and they can be obtained at less than the prices affixed. At other places the cost may be more than we estimate. Our figures are based upon the advertised prices of first class, eastern nurserymen, and the calculation is for one acre of each. Beginning with the earliest variety, and taking them as they successively come into bearing, we have first the

**STRAWBERRY**—which may be planted in August or September, or even in October, and also in April or May. Set in Autumn, something like half a crop may be looked for the next season, and a full crop the following year. When planted in Spring, which is usually the best time, everything considered, there will be no fruit the first year, but nearly a full crop the second season. Taking the strong growing Wilson's Albany, for example—which should be cultivated in hills 18 inches distant each way—and turning to the table on page 36 of the February *Agriculturist*, we find 19,360 plants are required for an acre, at the cost of about \$194, calling them \$10 per 1000. Arrived at a good bearing state, every three plants should produce a quart (two plants will frequently do it), or 6,453 quarts per acre. Ten cents per quart is a low price for such fine berries the season through, which

gives \$645 for one year's yield. When the ground is properly prepared at first, and occasionally top dressed with fine manure afterwards, they will continue in profitable bearing five or six years. (This is a large showing, and although this yield may often be greatly exceeded, it is better to estimate at less than these figures as a general rule. Most of the established varieties can be obtained at \$10 per 1000, and many of them less, but some are yet held at higher rates. Ed.] Additional plants are obtained from the runners, which push out freely and take root in July and August; these may be transplanted in Fall or Spring.

**RASPBERRIES** require more room. Most persons prefer to plant in hills 4 feet apart each way, putting two or three canes in a hill. Others set in hills 4 feet apart, putting single canes 2 feet distant in the row, two of which are tied to one stake, placed midway between them. In the former way they can be worked out with a horse in two directions, but if only two feet distant in the row, they can only be plowed and cultivated one way. This plan was illustrated on page 182, vol. 17. About the same number of plants will be required in either case—setting but two in each hill when 4 feet apart—or say 5,400 canes, at a cost of about \$3 per 100, or \$162 for an acre. A little fruit will be borne the first year, about the same the second, and a full yield, or say 3500 quarts, the third year, and rather increasing afterwards. At ten cents per quart the gross receipts for one acre will be \$350. With plenty of manure and good tillage, they continue to yield profitable crops for many years. The writer of this has a plot of raspberries, a portion of which was planted 10 years ago, and this is quite as productive, as the later planted portions. As most of the well tried sorts require Winter protection, it is better to plant in the Spring. The numerous suckers or new shoots annually thrown up, may be used in planting new grounds.

**CURRENTS.** When planted 4 feet apart each way, to be worked out with a horse in both directions, 2,722 bushes are required to the acre. The well established red Dutch variety can now be had for \$5 per 100, or \$136 for the amount required on an acre. Early Spring is the best time to set out, and the plants should be trained in tree form, with a short, single stem, rather than as bushes with innumerable suckers. No returns should be looked for before the second year, and only half a crop then. After this a full yield may be expected, rather increasing for a year or two longer. They will usually need renewing after having produced about six full crops, although when properly pruned and tended, they sometimes bear profitably for 8 to 10 years. To increase the stock, put out cuttings in the Spring rather than try to divide the old roots. To prevent a tendency to throw up suckers, cut out the buds below ground, and for a few inches above. Calling the yield one pound per plant, we have on an acre 2,722 lbs, worth \$190 at 7 c. per lb.

**BLACKBERRIES.** These require more room. They may be planted in Spring or Autumn, putting canes in rows 8 feet apart, and 4 feet in the row, to be trained upon a wire trellis. This will require 1,360 plants per acre—costing about \$110, at \$8 per 100. The land can be cultivated with a plow between the rows, and even cropped with something for the first year or two. Blackberries bear, say half a crop the second year from planting, and a full crop the third year. Each well established plant of the New-Rochelle variety, with such ample space, is good for two quarts of berries, at least, which is \$326 per acre, even at 12 c. per quart. Like the raspberry they throw

up abundance of suckers for further planting or for sale. The sale of plants has heretofore been so profitable, that cultivators have bestowed more care upon the new canes, than upon the crop of fruit. Properly manured and well cultivated they will yield profitable crops for many years.

**GRAPES.** Almost every vine grower has his own method of cultivation, and without entering into the various theories, we will merely state our belief, that large planters cut their vines too closely, giving the root an undue preponderance over the branches. In some of the European grape growing districts there are vineyards in good bearing condition, which are reported to have been planted 100 years. The oldest plantations in this country have only been set some 25 years, and are already showing signs of failure in some localities, while many of us can point to individual vines of great age, like the one alluded to on page 81 of the March *Agriculturist*, extending over a building or trellis, almost at random, and bearing from 50 lbs to 100 lbs each year. Of course, there are extremes, but in field culture we would plant in rows 9 feet apart, and set the vines 10 feet distant in the row, to be trained upon wire or slat board trellises, and worked with a horse in one direction. This will take 484 plants per acre, and if of the well proved and standard Isabella or Catawba varieties, can be had, in quantity, for about \$20 per 100, or \$97 for the required number. But little fruit should be allowed to mature before the third year, and a full crop the fourth season. Twelve lbs per vine is about enough to ripen, or say 5,800 lbs. per acre. At 10 cents a lb. the crop is worth \$580. As remarked above, they may reasonably be expected to bear good crops under proper treatment many years.

The stock is increased by cuttings taken off in Fall and Winter, and put in in the Spring, or by layering the new growth in July and August.

### Mammoth Gooseberries—Show at Paterson, N. J.

Anybody who can conveniently call at the office of the *Agriculturist* will be treated to the sight of some two dozen Gooseberries which, for size, we will place against any that can be shown in the country. The smallest one measures 4 inches around at its least diameter. We have them preserved in diluted alcohol. They were received July 19th from Thomas Graves, of Paterson, N. J., who gave some account of their culture in our July issue, p. 218. He says the jar full sent us was too small to weigh at their show. Mr. Graves sent, too late for the August issue, an account of the Gooseberry show at Paterson, July 18th, from which we extract the following:

Our show of Gooseberries was good this year, but the fruit was not so large as we expected by 4 pennyweights on the average, owing to the very hot weather followed by the heavy rain on Saturday, the 16th. Hot sun injures Gooseberries, shrinking them, and they require protection. Rain following hot weather causes them to burst. We find that cow manure produces more or less mildew.

At our show we first weigh for the "maiden prize," that is for those who have not won a prize at any other show. Those competing for this have two chances with the same berry. The premiums given are rather novel. The first a maiden prize, is a Teapot. The second or head prize is a brass-kettle. The third, fourth, fifth and sixth prizes are each a Teapot. The rest of the prizes are given in money. The following is the list of berries weighed at this year's show. [The weight



is given in the usual manner, in pennyweights and grains. For convenience of reference we also add in the last column the total weight in grains; the avoirdupois ounce contains 437½ grains.—Ed.]

Name of Grower.	Name of Berries.	Color.	dets.	grs.
H. Isherwood.	Eagle.	White.	12—05	293
H. Wilkinson.	Conquering Hero.	Red.	20—15	495
B. F. Gariside.	Conquering Hero.	Red.	17—13	421
Isaac Cocker.	Pilot.	Yellow.	16—10	394
Isaac Cocker.	Rough Green.	Green.	13—01	313
J. Fairbough.	Freedom.	White.	12—20	308
H. Wilkinson.	Conquering Hero.	Red.	19—11	467
H. Wilkinson.	Slaughter Man.	Red.	18—12	444
H. Wilkinson.	Speedwell.	Red.	16—15	399
James Cocker.	Useful.	Red.	16—05	389
George Porritt.	Seedling.	Red.	13—22	334
Isaac Cocker.	Companion.	Red.	13—15	327
George Porritt.	Seedling.	Red.	13—13	325
Isaac Cocker.	Lion's Provider.	Red.	12—10	298
H. Wilkinson.	Railway.	Yellow.	19—19	475
Isaac Cocker.	Catherine.	Yellow.	16—10	394
George Porritt.	Washington.	Yellow.	16—10	394
Isaac Cocker.	Pilot.	Yellow.	16—09	384
Isaac Cocker.	Levee.	Yellow.	14—23	358
James Cocker.	Peru.	Yellow.	14—04	340
George Porritt.	Widow's Delight.	Yellow.	13—11	323
Isaac Cocker.	Thumper.	Green.	15—06	366
Isaac Cocker.	Green Overall.	Green.	14—15	351
H. Wilkinson.	Queen Victoria.	Green.	13—20	332
Isaac Cocker.	Gretna Green.	Green.	12—10	298
J. Fairbough.	Scantling's Green.	Green.	12—05	293
George Porritt.	Paterson.	Green.	11—23	287
James Cocker.	Rough Green.	Green.	11—14	278
H. Wilkinson.	Turnout.	Green.	10—14	254
Isaac Cocker.	Careless.	White.	14—10	346
Isaac Cocker.	Eagle.	White.	14—10	346
James Cocker.	Cossack.	White.	14—10	346
H. Wilkinson.	White Lion.	White.	14—00	336
Isaac Cocker.	Gariside's White.	White.	14—00	336
B. F. Gariside.	Snow Ball.	White.	12—14	302
B. F. Gariside.	Snow Drop.	White.	11—11	275
H. Wilkinson.	Tally Ho.	White.	11—02	266

### The New-Rochelle Blackberry.

Each successive year's observation and experience heightens the favorable opinion of this fruit, which we have hitherto frequently expressed. Five years ago we examined it carefully, and published in the *American Agriculturist* a brief statement, setting forth its good qualities, and expressing a pretty strong confidence in its decided superiority. Our article was widely copied by the press throughout the country, and the plants have been disseminated about as fast as they could be propagated. Last year an advertisement of the plants was ordered into the *Agriculturist* "for the season," but was early withdrawn, because the parties had sold out their entire stock of plants, amounting from twenty-five to thirty thousand, we believe. The number of plants already disseminated is probably considerably over 200,000—perhaps twice that amount, and so far as we can learn, they are giving excellent satisfaction. At first there was some complaint that the fruit was too acid. This arose from the fact that the berries turn black from three to five days before they are fully ripe, and those persons growing their first crop, were, and still are generally too hasty in gathering the fruit as soon as the color changes.

On soils only moderately good the canes grow quite large. We have seen them in several localities this year, where the new canes of the present summer's growth are 9 to 12 feet in height, and over an inch in diameter. The last summer's canes are everywhere, so far as we have learned, literally loaded down with fruit of large size and excellent quality. We have seen no plot on which mature, well ripened berries would not average about an inch in diameter. They have few seeds, and when ripe are juicy, tender, and as sweet as would be desirable. The productiveness exceeds the belief of those who have not seen them in full bearing.

To-day (Aug. 8) we made our sixth annual visit to the grounds of Messrs. Geo. Seymour & Co., at South Norwalk, Conn., where the New-Rochelle Blackberry is largely cultivated

both for fruit and plants, and all that we have before said of them at that place, is more than verified. It is worth a long journey to see the 3½ acres now in bearing. From this ground they have gathered over one hundred and fifty bushels during the last few days, and the canes are still heavily loaded, and the stranger would scarcely suspect that picking had commenced. One hundred bushels to the acre would be far below the true estimate. We doubt whether the total crop on the 3½ acres will be less than 500 bushels. They are sending them to New-York market in baskets, holding nearly a pint, or say 5 baskets to 2 quarts. They are wholesaled here, and thus far have netted fully 10 cents per basket, or \$8 per bushel, and even at these rates they consider it quite as profitable to make them into blackberry wine, of which they have put up as many as 8 barrels in a single day.

For a 40 gallon cask, 25 gallons (100 quarts) of berries are crushed and pressed in a hand cider-mill, the juice, running through a straining cloth, is put into the cask, and 110 lbs. of "B" sugar (common refined coffee sugar), dissolved in water, is added. The cask is then filled up with water, allowed to stand open in the cellar for a week or so, when the bung is put in, a small vent left, and nothing more is done to it. It is not racked off or bottled, but carefully drawn from the lees when wanted for use. We, with others, tested samples fresh drawn from barrels put up a year ago, and the universal testimony was: "first-rate." Estimating the wine at only \$1 per gallon—it will sell readily at much higher rates—and calling the 110 lbs. of sugar 10 cents a pound, or \$11, the 100 qts. of berries (required for 40 gallons of wine, at \$40) are worth \$29, or 29 cents per quart. The labor of making the wine is less than preparing the fruit for market.

We have an object in giving these figures, viz.: to show that for wine making alone there will be a large demand for the berries, at rates very profitable for the producer. But the market demand will be immense, and unsupplied for years to come. Some 3000 quarts are daily brought to this city from different localities, which, at first sight, would seem to indicate that this market will be soon over supplied. But 3000 quarts are hardly a pint a piece for the grocery and provision stores alone. It is within bounds to say that a hundred times as many could now be sold in this city daily, at prices paying a large profit upon the cost of producing them. And a similar demand would be found in thousands of cities and towns throughout the country. Chicago, for example, is almost entirely unsupplied with home grown fruits—most of the smaller fruits sold in that city are brought all the way from Cincinnati. Why may not blackberries, raspberries, and strawberries be raised for Chicago around the city, in Illinois, and also in Western Michigan, and Northern Indiana? The same remark applies to a multitude of other cities and towns.

But aside from the market demand, we advise planting the New-Rochelle Blackberry, for home use. Every farmer's table may well be supplied with an abundance of this healthful, delicious fruit. It is readily preserved in bottles or cans the entire year. A dozen or two plants, put out in the Fall or Spring, will send up a number of bearing canes for fruit the following year. They will grow on any good soil, if not too wet and clayey. Naturally rich soil will need little or no manure; for poor soil, we advise a dressing of manure before putting out the vines. They may be set in the latter part of October, and during November, in this latitude—at any time after the

leaves are about dead, and before the soil freezes. Some advise early Spring planting; we prefer Autumn, because the roots will become fixed in the soil, and be ready to send up stronger shoots the next Summer. The short cane left on the root in taking up, may, or may not live over the Winter, but if not standing in very wet soil, the root will start up in the Spring. As the canes grow large, a good distance for planting is: 6 feet apart, in rows 8 feet apart, allowing the plants as they increase to fill the rows, and cultivating the soil between the rows. Some hoed crop may be put between the rows for the first season.

We have received no advertisements of the plants as yet, for this month, (some will probably come in before we go to press), and we do not know what price will be asked, but they are so abundant that they will be quite cheap this year. The better way for obtaining them is, for several neighboring farmers to club together and get from 100 to 1000, at the wholesale rates, as this saves expense both in price and transportation. Let the ground be all ready, and set them out as soon as received, with the least possible exposure to sun or wind; and if honestly packed for transportation there is very little risk of losing them. Having changed our location, we necessarily sacrificed our splendid bearing plants, but we intend to do this very Autumn, what we advise our readers to do, viz.: make a New-Rochelle blackberry plantation to raise a supply of this magnificent fruit for home use.

### Vegetables for next Spring.



While the gardens are filled with abundance, and harvest rather than seed time is suggested by the huge beets, long carrots, and already drooping onions, one is apt to forget that even now, this very September, some of the vegetable seeds should be sown so as to have early greens, cabbages, onions, etc., next Spring. Take a look at the early spinach bed, and notice the fine plants already up from seed scattered from the ripened crop. These plants frequently come out bright in the Spring, with no care, and furnish a fine supply of "greens," at a time when the gardener is sowing his ordinary vegetables. It is not advisable to trust to this chance product, but select a spot where an early crop of something has already been gathered, spade in a good coat of manure, rake off the bed and sow with spinach. In one week the plants will be up and will need hoeing and thinning. Upon the approach of cold Winter weather, cover rather lightly, with straw, leaves, evergreen brush, or salt hay, and remove it in April, when the plants will come out bright and fresh, and may be gradually thinned out for the table. In the vicinity of cities, market gardeners sow acres of spinach in this month, for sale during the late Fall, Winter, and early Spring.

Onions may be sown in like manner, during the latter part of August or early in September. The small bulbs will frequently keep over Winter without covering, but it is better to protect them as described for spinach. They are usually left quite thick till Spring, and then transplanted, furnishing onions for the table, a long time in advance of those sown in the Spring. Garlic, for



those who like this vegetable, may be treated precisely like the onion.

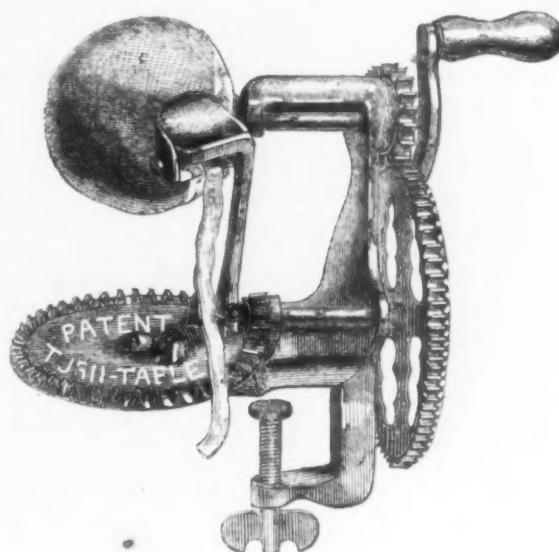
*Cabbages and Cauliflowers* require more protection to carry them successfully through the Winter. Prepare the bed and sow, the first of September. Cultivate and thin out the plants, so that they will fill all the ground, but not touch each other. When Winter approaches, make a frame, by nailing boards or planks together, of the size of the bed, one foot high on the front or south side, and two feet high on the back, with slanting or beveled ends to compare with the two sides. It is better to have several cross slats upon the top for shutters, or sash to slide up and down upon, after the manner of hot-bed frames. When freezing nights approach, place the frame upon the bed, and cover with boards, shutters, or hot-bed sash. Open them in the morning during pleasant mild days. They should be exposed to the weather as much as possible, when not freezing, so as to harden for severe frosts. When it is evident that Winter is setting in earnest, bank up about the sides, stop any crevices, and cover the top with boards or shutters. If glazed sash are used, boards or shutters should be laid over them, as it is now essential to stop both cold air and light, leaving the plants to Winter in a dormant state. Thus preserved, they will even then probably be frozen, but in the absence of light and sudden changes, the frost will finally come out so gradually as not to injure them. Frequent freezing and thawing is what destroys out-door cabbages. If covered as described, when they once get frozen they remain so for a long time. It may be best, when the mercury sinks quite low, to cover with old mats, straw, or sedge, to further exclude the cold air, and render them less subject to changes of temperature. During a succession of mild days in Winter, the covers may be partially removed to air the plants, and in Spring they should be uncovered at all suitable times to harden off. When settled weather arrives, say about the first of May, transplant to the open grounds, and you will have cabbages and cauliflowers several weeks in advance of those sown in the Spring.

#### House Plants not Unwholesome.

The notion is widely prevalent that house-plants are injurious to health. And the opinion has some show of science to rest upon. It is known that plants in a growing state absorb oxygen and give off carbonic acid gas; and that oxygen is necessary to the support of human life, while carbonic acid is injurious. Hence the conclusion is jumped at, that all vegetation in a living room must be hurtful to the health. But, in taking this leap, these persons jump over another scientific fact, viz: that plants also *absorb* carbonic acid from the atmosphere, and throw out oxygen into it. From the humblest mosses up to the oak and palm tree, the world over, uncounted myriads of leaves are busy at work purifying the air, and fitting it for the use of animal life. The carbonic acid is decomposed in the leaves, the carbon going to build up the structure of the plants, and the oxygen being set free and diffused through the atmosphere.

This great process, it is true, is somewhat checked at night, and a small portion of carbonic acid passes off from the leaves into the air. For this reason, therefore, and for others, it is not well to sleep in rooms containing many plants; nor is it necessary to do so. The fragrance of flowers, like all strong odors, freely inhaled, is not wholesome. But many flowers have no fragrance, and others have only a little; so that it is not neces-

sary to exclude all plants from a chamber for this reason. In the case of plants without strong odors at least, if the pots and shelves are kept clean, and the foliage is vigorous and healthy, no harm will come from their presence in rooms. Nay, more, the daily care of such pleasing objects, the sight of their growth and blossoming, and their varied forms and colors, will tend very much to promote not only cheerfulness but health.



Turn-Table Apple Parer.

Not having the figures at hand, we will not venture an estimate of the number of apple parers patented during the last dozen years. We have examined at least twenty different kinds in that time and have heard of a large number not examined; but not beyond two or three of these have appeared to be worthy of recommendation. The one shown in the above engraving was patented two or three years ago, we believe, and sold to a limited extent in New-England, and perhaps elsewhere. We obtained one of them a month since, and having tested it pretty thoroughly, we think it is superior in several respects to any other implement of the kind, we have tried. It is simple in construction, is made entirely of iron, and can be readily attached to the side of a table or shelf. It is small and compact withal, and may be put into a box  $4\frac{1}{2}$  by 6 by 8 inches, without taking it apart. The most important thing, however, is, that it works well. We have tried it on gnarly apples, and found the flexible or movable knife to adapt itself admirably to the irregularities of the fruit. This knife cuts upward instead of downward or horizontally. Simply turning the crank revolves the apple on the fork, and carries the knife round the fruit against which it is kept pressed by a spring. A cam, under the turn-table, throws the knife lever outward as soon as it has completed the paring; it then goes round, and back to the starting point, ready for another apple. By continuing to turn the crank, the apple will be sliced into thin parings, if desired, for drying or cooking. The implements are not expensive, as they are wholesaled so that they can be retailed at \$1 each with a fair profit.

#### DRYING AND PRESERVING APPLES

will now be in order, and we advise those who have a supply of this fruit, which can not be marketed to advantage, to dry as many as possible. There will be a demand for them, not only in cities and villages, and in new sections of the country where bearing trees are not yet secured,

but also in many localities where the crop has failed. Remember that it *pays to prepare and dry the fruit CAREFULLY*. Clean, well pared, well cored, and carefully dried apples, sell for double the price of those poorly prepared. Two shillings worth of time and care in preparing a bushel will not unfrequently add a dollar or more to its marketable value. Apples may be quickly dried by shaving them wholly into thin parings, on an im-

plement like that described above, or on any common parer, and spreading them upon plates or earthenware dishes to dry. "Apple leather," as it is sometimes called, is a convenient article. It is made by preparing the fruit as if for sauce, and then, after cooking, spreading it thinly on earthen dishes and drying it in the hot sun, or in ovens kept at so low a temperature as to avoid all danger of scorching. The thin dried sheets thus prepared will keep a long time in a dry room, and be ready for use whenever they are wanted by simply soaking them.

For home use, we have latterly preserved our apples in air-tight bottles or cans. The fresh apples are pared, cored, cooked, and seasoned ready for the table, then put hot into the bottles, and corked and sealed. This we find better by far, and even cheaper than the dried fruit; and it has the advantage of being always ready for use—six or twelve months after putting up.

#### A Talk about "Cancers."

A subscriber in Indiana County, Pa., with the best of motives, doubtless, sends the following recipe, which he thinks will prove beneficial to a multitude, and he "hopes its publication will enable persons to prepare the article themselves, and thereby avoid the liability to be imposed upon by a spurious article."

"Gather during the month of August a quantity of sheep-sorrel—no definite amount. Sort it, stalk by stalk, removing the roots and dead leaves, and all foreign substances. Pound on a smooth board to merely mash; put into a small sack or bag, and squeeze out the juice with the hands into a pewter dish; set the dish where the sun will shine upon it all day, covering, on taking it in at night; as it dries around the edges, work it in towards the center, until it can be rolled into a ball, when it will be ready for use. Spread it nicely over a piece of muslin the size of the sore, and apply it. Let it remain 48 hours, then remove, wash the sore, and apply a new plaster. Ordinary cases of two or three years' standing will be cured with from three to five or seven applications. When the sore has been eaten out, cure it up in any manner thought fit. If the cancer is entirely destroyed, the sore will heal, otherwise it will not. The preparation should be kept in a glass vessel with a mouth wide enough to take out the salve easily, but keep it stopped to exclude the air."

The above we submitted to a medical friend who writes: "This recipe has, perhaps, been handed down through certain channels, from a



time prior to Shakspeare. That poet speaks of the shrub

.....That  
By moon-shine do the green sour ringlets make  
Whereof the ewe not bites'.... *TESTER, Act v., Scene 1.*

The properties of the sheep-sorrel, (*Rumex acetosella*) were as well known then, as now by your correspondent. Externally the plant has been applied in various forms to eruptions and ulcerations of the skin, and it has been given internally, both in the form of medicine and as an article of diet, for scrofulous affections. The expressed juice of the leaves, swallowed, has produced poisonous effects. But as a cure for that formidable disease, the cancer, it may be classed with the thousand-and-one useless, but popular remedies, that have been in vogue at various times. The origin of the popularity of this, and other remedies, arises from the fact that the 'laity,'—the unskillful mass of people—are accustomed to call all obstinate sores 'cancers.' Your correspondent is correct in observing that: 'if the cancer is entirely destroyed the sore will heal, otherwise it will not.'

JOS. H. VEDDER, M. D."

REMARKS.—The popular fear of "cancers," and the common faith in self-styled, self-puffed "cancer Doctors," who abound, the world over, demand a word or two more on this subject. There are comparatively few persons who have not at some time been harassed with the idea that either themselves, or some of their friends were in danger of "dying of a cancer." Several years since, we had occasion to look into the subject somewhat, and we then came to the conclusion that a genuine "cancer" is one of the rarest human ailments, and we have since seen no reason to change the opinion then formed. We have known at least a score of cases of so-called "cancer," but we have never known more than one instance where the sore was a real cancer. We have talked with many physicians of long practice who have never seen a cancer. The truth is, there is a class of humbug "cancer Doctors" who go prying round peoples' faces, hands, and bodies, hunting up sores, and working upon the credulity of the community. Every little pimple, or sore, is magnified by them into a "malignant cancer;" the terrified patient is ready to hand over his or her last fifty, hundred, or perhaps five hundred dollars to the "cancer Doctor;" the sore is cured—it would have got well without any aid—and the "Doctor" thereupon heralds his wonderful skill, aided by the certificates of the grateful patient who verily believes himself or herself saved from a yawning grave. This is the way the thing works. From all we can gather, we believe not one in ten thousand of these cured "cancers" is a real cancer. Some of the most experienced medical men have gravely doubted whether a genuine cancer is ever radically cured, though in skillful hands (not those of quacks and pretenders) this disease has been at least greatly alleviated, and life prolonged.

Our aim in these remarks, is, to allay the anxieties and fears of people who are ever living in dread of cancers. There are many cases of ulcerous sores, annoying in themselves, and sometimes fatal in result, but we repeat that a cancer is one of the rarest of all diseases. As an instructive example, we are constrained to give a bit of personal experience. We formerly lived, for a time, in the neighborhood of a "Doctor" who had a great reputation in those parts for curing "cancers," and indeed gave his whole attention to that branch of doctoring—the prevalence of cancers in that region was wonderful. Well, while at the burning of a building one night, we came face to face with the renowned "Doctor," and he

at once discovered the "incipient roots of a cancer" on the side of our nose just below the left eye, and advised immediate attention to prevent its further development. He urged us to call on him the next morning and let him look at it. We laughed at the idea at first, but on going to our room and making a close examination at the mirror, we discovered a red spot, not noticed before, having certain minute red spider-like "roots" running out in every direction. We confess to have laid awake for a time, picturing to our imagination how we would look with nose, eyes, and half the face, eaten out by a cancer. We were young, unmarried, and had some regard for personal "looks." But after an hour or two we fell asleep. Our dreams we can not recall. Next morning we called upon the sharp-eyed "Doctor," and he at once went into a lengthy dissertation upon cancers in general, and ours in particular, and advised, nay, urged, immediate attention to it. As it was only in its first stages, and "considering our circumstances," the doctor offered to remove it for \$50, though "he usually charged \$100 to \$500." He advised us to delay not a day, and named 4 P. M. for us to call and have the first "plaster" applied. We promised to think about it and left. Calling upon a regular physician on our way home, he at once reassured us, by pronouncing the statements of the "cancer doctor" a humbug. On our suggesting the danger of "delay" he offered that should the thing ever prove a "cancer" he would, at his own expense, take us to the best medical men in New-York, Philadelphia, or Boston, and see it cured. We agreed to wait further developments.....

That was fifteen years ago. We can not now exactly fix the location of the "red spot," and expect to live several years before the coroner shall report upon our case: "died of a cancer." If that event should happen we will send a line back to the *Agriculturist* through some "spiritual medium," and let our readers know the result.

We have thus given this instance as a warning to others. Had it not been for the timely advice of a regular physician, we might have carried to our grave a scar made by a cancer plaster, and the "Doctor" pointed to us as a living example of the wonderful effects of his skill—to say nothing of the fifty dollars, a board bill at the "Doctor's," and loss of time. The incident led us to study this subject, and our readers have the benefit of our conclusions.

#### To get Rid of Moths.

We know of no infallible method. It is said that if certain offensive substances are placed where they are wont to lay their eggs, during the months of May and June, they will be repelled. A few drops of the oil of wormwood sprinkled on an old cloth and then laid in a chest of drawers will drive off almost all insects. Camphor-gum scattered along and under the edges of carpets, in the crevices of furniture, and among the folds of clothing, is rather disgusting to moths. Where they have already burrowed in carpets, sprinkle a little water over the infested spots, then lay on a sheet of brown paper and apply a hot iron vigorously. Vinegar would perhaps be even more efficacious than water—but both of these applications may injure the colors of the carpet. The steam generated will be too much for the moths.

A chamber may be cleaned of vermin, (and probably of moths,) in this way: First, remove all furniture, bedding and clothing not infested, put a little sulphur in an old kettle and set fire to it, and set it in the chamber. Close every door and window, and keep them shut until the smoke has disappeared. Then ventilate the room and

the vermin will have been repelled. The odors of the sulphur will penetrate every crevice of the wood-work and the furniture, and every fold and seam of clothing, and be a great offense to vermin of all sorts. It must be remembered, however, that the sulphurous acid formed when sulphur is burned in the air, has considerable bleaching power, and will often destroy the colors of clothing, especially if they happen to be damp. We are not certain that the colors on furniture may not sometimes be injured. Bonnets and hats are bleached white by moistening them, and then surrounding them with the fumes of burning sulphur.

For the American Agriculturist.

#### Matches—Light.

BY ANNA HOPE.

In my travels during the Summer I have seen so many marks made by matches that I feel disposed to say to my readers in the *Agriculturist*: Do not scrape matches on the wall. The habit is bad, whether you live in a log-house or in one of "brown-stone." It may not deface the logs, but it may lead you to do the same thing on your neighbor's paper, or clean, white walls, or perchance to mar your own new house when you have one. I well remember the indignation I felt when a guest of mine thus injured the pretty buff paper on the room he occupied. This was not a sin of ignorance, for the matches were drawn behind the toilet-table that the marks might not be seen. They annoyed me so long as I lived in the house, and they are the only unpleasant remembrances of that dear little room. I suppose they will remain there for years, an indication of inexcusable carelessness, if I may call it carelessness, in one who knew better. I should not have been half so much displeased if they had not been behind the toilet, for that looked too much like premeditated injury. A fault of ignorance is far less blameworthy than any other, and can be much more easily borne.

Matches should be kept in a box, or a safe, so that they need not be scattered about. It is dangerous to have them lying loosely around. I have myself known two fires result from their being carried away by rats, and I suppose such fires are by no means uncommon. The only wonder is that they are not more frequent. The round wooden match-safes, thoroughly sanded outside, and covered with a tin cap, I like better than anything else of the kind I have ever used, where no great beauty is required. They are always convenient, and it is more easy to rub the match on them, than on anything else. It is a good thing to remove temptation as far away from us as possible.

It is well to have a match-safe in every room where lights are used, especially in one appropriated to friends. It is often convenient or necessary to use a light in the night, and no visitor likes to disturb a family by groping about the house for means to procure one.

A small vase of some kind to receive the burnt matches is desirable as a companion to every match-safe. It gives an air of untidiness to have matches lying about. A shell laid upon the bureau, or suspended near it, makes a very pretty receiver. The little tin boxes that contain spices, if covered with pretty paper, look well.

It is desirable to keep a lamp or candle in a room occupied by visitors so that they need not be obliged to ask for one if they wish it for any purpose. It is always pleasant to find a light in one's room in the evening—unless mosquitoes are in the neighborhood.

Tallow candles are not, in these days, much



used in cities, but they are still common in the country. If furnished to guests, do not neglect also to furnish something with which to snuff them. It is rather discouraging to see the long, black mass accumulating, with no means of disposing of it except by a dexterous pinch of the fingers, and this requires an expert. I should not dare venture on such an experiment.

It is bad economy to sew or read with a poor light. Eyes once lost are lost forever, and a few dollars' worth of gas or fluid, oil, or tallow, should not for an instant be weighed in the balance against them. It is better to go to bed when the chickens do, than to injure the eyes. It is better even to wear rags, for they can be clean, than to lose our eyes by mending.

A burning-fluid lamp requires less trimming than most others; but it gives a much better light if the wick is frequently cut, and without any greater expenditure of fluid.

### Schools for Housekeepers.

To the Editor of the American Agriculturist:

The idea of establishing a school expressly for instruction in the arts of housekeeping, will, perhaps, appear whimsical to many, but it may be doubted if there is an institution which is really needed more. Upon the proper administration of the household department depends much of the happiness of life; for there are centered the objects and interests that most nearly affect us. However stormy the world may be without, a well conducted home offers a constant refuge, where, day by day, care may be forgotten, rest obtained, and strength renewed for the conflicts of life. There, too, are the incitements arising from the desire to surround and fill that home with the comforts of life. Where the household arrangements are such as to bring discomfort instead of pleasure, the very citadel of enjoyment is attacked, and no other resource can compensate its loss.

Now, very much of the satisfaction which home may, and should afford, depends upon the proper performance of the mere details of housework. Neatness, proper arrangement of furniture, absence of confusion, skill and care in the cooking department, requisite attention to sleeping apartments—these and other similar matters, though consisting of operations and processes easily performed, are yet so imperfectly understood and practiced, that well nigh half the comfort that a home should give, is lost. And it is sadly true that much of alienation from home duties on the part of men, arises from the fact, that other resorts furnish greater comforts and hence superior attractions. Nor can this be greatly wondered at, when there are so few educated to the art of housekeeping. Among those in moderate circumstances, one or two of the older daughters may be kept at home to assist in the family work; but the majority of the girls are sent to school to receive an education, and grow up ladies. When the latter are established in life, they can not properly conduct a household, much less teach their children the art. Among those who depend wholly upon servants, there is often, if not usually, an almost entire want of knowledge on the subject. But even supposing each family to possess sufficient skill in housekeeping to secure a fair share of home comfort, there is in almost every family a different system of housekeeping arrangements. While each possesses many valuable arts and recipes unknown to others, each also has its own defects. Housekeeping knowledge has not been systematized into a science. There are thousands of good ideas upon the subject, but one would need to visit a thousand dif-

ferent families to become possessed of them. If schools devoted to instruction on this subject could be established, they might become centers of information upon all matters of household skill. The demand for knowledge on the subject, created by such schools, would soon be met by the industry of book makers, who would leave scarcely a household unvisited in their search for valuable recipes and household arts, and thus the scattered items of value could soon be molded into solid ingots of knowledge.

The advantages which such schools would present to young women desirous to improve in accomplishments—especially in their sphere, are too apparent to require illustration. Now, a young woman not fortunate enough to be born in a family where good housekeeping is understood, can improve herself as a housekeeper, only by vexatious and costly experimenting upon the fragmentary, and often nonsensical methods and recipes she may pick up from irresponsible sources, such as are published anonymously in ordinary newspapers, or compiled from equally unreliable data by book makers.

But it is not only for the comfort of home that I contend. Unskillful housewives and careless servants are the obstacles that prevent thousands from securing a competence. The old saying of "throwing out with a teaspoon faster than can be put in with a scoop-shovel" is verified all over the land; and yet those in fault are rather to be pitied than blamed, for they do as well as they know how. There can be little doubt that enough could be saved by properly instructed housekeepers to doubly pay for the cost of their tuition. The experiment of such a school is already being tried in England, under the patronage of persons of wealth and high standing, and we hope to see the successful introduction of such establishments into this country, where at least equally with any other land we need *Good Housekeepers*.

BENEDICT.

REMARK.—We should have no objection to see a trial of such schools as "Benedict" proposes, but we can not attach much importance to them. Schools of this character might be supported by the wealthy, but how few of this class would send a daughter to a school specially devoted to instruct girls in household labors. The nearest—and the best—approach to a school of this kind was (and for aught we know is) the Female Seminary at Mt. Holyoke, Mass., where the young ladies give most of their time to the usual scholastic studies, but each one, without exception, devotes a portion of her time, in regular order, to the practical duties of the culinary and other departments of the Institution.

### Things not Neat.

[From our very heart, we pity the poor man who wishes us to print the following summary of "things not neat." He says he is an unfortunate boarder—having no home of his own, and that he has himself witnessed, at one time or another, the instances of untidiness he recounts. Where can the man have passed his days? He don't date his letter. We advise him to at once seek a neat home of his own. Hear him.—Ed.]

It is not neat to mix bread with a snuff-box on the table, or snuff in the nose; to feed the dog in the frying-pan; to use the same sheet for the bed and the table-cloth; to clean the nails with the table-knife, or pick the teeth with a fork; to use the kneading-trough for a cradle; to wash dishes in the hand basin; to put half chewed quids of tobacco back again for future use; to cook beans without looking them over to pick out the mice,

(this is cruel also); to use the sleeve for a pocket handkerchief; to use the wash rag for a dish cloth, or the same towel for dishes and hands; to keep cake under the bed; to keep the swill bucket in the pantry, or the swill barrel in the kitchen; to throw dish water out by the back door or slops from the chamber window; to cut plug tobacco with your jack-knife, then pare apples with it, and finish by wiping it upon the hair or the pantaloons. D.

For the American Agriculturist.

### Eye vs. Mouth.—To NELLIE.

It is the same old war, Nellie, that has been raging ever since the world began, and strange as it would seem, the eye has ever been forced to retire from the field. The mouth, the organ of mere sensual appetite, must ever be gratified, although at the expense of the eyes, those "windows of the soul," that take in at pleasure the beauties of earth, and the glories of the heavens. We hope however that better days are at hand, when the pure delight which comes from tree, and leaf, and flower, may not always be met and counteracted by the desire of the palate; when men shall not forever look upon a grand old tree as an intruder, because it takes from them, it may be every year, one whole peck of grain, nor reckon how much more profitably a flower bed might be turned into a bean patch. I could almost forgive your father the planting that strawberry bed in place of your flower garden, but certainly I think he could have found some other place that would have suited as well. I wish you lived in this vicinity, Nellie, for the girls about here are great florists, and the man who should put in the desecrating spade would meet with some opposition. *LOVER OF THE FARM.*

### Recipes.

#### An old fashioned Pudding.

A correspondent from the Far West asks us for a recipe for a boiled pudding, such as he loved when he was a boy, and which, from his description, we judge to be similar to what is often welcomed upon the writer's table, made as follows: Stir Indian meal into warm sweet milk, making it rather stiff; add a little salt, and two or three large table-spoonfuls of molasses to each quart of the mixture, and sliced apples, berries, raisins or currants, as many as will make it sufficiently fruity. A little suet chopped fine may also be added—if it is used, put it in the milk while warming. Enclose the pudding in a thick cloth, or tin pudding can, and boil two hours. Serve up with butter and molasses or sauce.

#### To Prepare home-made Sump.

[This and the following were contributed to the *Agriculturist* by Edith.]—Gather ripe ears of corn from the field, and with a carpenter's plane lightly pressed against the kernels, take off shavings of the grain until the cob is reached; the remainder can be scraped off with the back of a knife. Put it into four times its bulk of hot water, stir it until the mass boils, and add salt to the taste. Cook with a slow fire three or four hours. Eaten with milk it is a rich and wholesome dish.

#### To cook Summer Squash.

Place the squashes whole in boiling water and cook until soft. Spread a cloth over a colander, and carefully lay them into it. Cut a small piece from each end, split them open, and remove the seeds with a spoon. Mash them fine, press quite dry, and season with butter, pepper and salt.





YOUTH—"You needn't be afraid, madam—Stand behind me."

#### The Editor with his Young Readers.

Here is a picture, got up by Mr. Punch, which has amused us not a little. It has also suggested several thoughts, some comical and some serious ones, but instead of printing them, we propose to ask many of our young readers as they may be so disposed, to write out their own thoughts. We can not promise to print what you write, for we might not have room for a hundredth part, but we have some curiosity to know what you think of that boy in the picture. Write short, that is, put as many thoughts as you can into few words. Half a foolscap page or so will be enough. This will be a useful exercise for you, in more ways than one.

#### USELESS THINGS.

How many times do people ask, what flies, weeds, and many other apparently worse than useless things were ever made for. It may not be possible to answer all such queries, yet the more knowledge we obtain, and the more enlarged, comprehensive views we can take of the works of God, the more reason we shall have to conclude that "He has made nothing in vain." Many of what were once termed noxious weeds, have proved to be valuable plants, and such discoveries will continue to be made, until perhaps every plant will be found useful in itself. These weeds that are ever springing up on vacant spots, are of benefit to the soil, and are really fitting it for producing other plants more useful to man. Flies themselves are scavengers, gathering up a vast amount of decaying matter, and changing it into a kind of hard flesh (their own bodies) which ultimately dries up without emitting unhealthy effluvia. Toads, which were once considered a disgusting nuisance, are now found to be most useful occupants of the garden and field, which they help to rid of destructive insects, and we shall yet find that the insects they destroy, which we deem noxious, are themselves of some use to man, before their existence is cut short by the toads. Many illustrations of this character might be given, but with this hint, we will now tell you a story, we recently heard for the first time, about

#### THE GOOD DONE BY ONE LITTLE FLY.

Near by a church lived a very wicked man, a rum-seller, by the way, who seemed not to fear God or regard man. He despised all good things, and loved to do wrong rather than right. The only good thing he delighted in, was music. It happened that the church near him was remodeled, and an organ was put in, and there was to be some good playing in it, and excellent music by the choir at the "re-opening" of the church. This man wanted to hear the music, but he did not want to hear the sermon. He was puzzled for a time, but finally

hit upon this plan: he would go into the church, take a seat in an obscure corner, and listen to the music, but stop his ears with his fingers when there was any praying, preaching, or talking. So he went in and enjoyed the singing and the sound of the organ, but when the minister prayed he stopped his ears as tightly as possible. When prayer was over, and singing commenced, he took his fingers from his ears, but stopped them again as soon as the minister commenced reading a chapter in the Bible. While he sat thus, self-made deaf, a fly lit on his nose and began to run round, and occasionally it stopped and thrust down its bill as if to take a bite from the skin. The man bore it as long as he could, and then involuntarily brushed the fly off with his hand, leaving one ear unstopped while he did so. Just at that instant the minister read the verse, "He that hath ears to hear, let him hear." The words struck him with peculiar force, he thought a moment, unstopped his other ear, and listened to the rest of the chapter and to the sermon following. He went from the church with a changed purpose, became a good man, and lived many years trying all the time to do all the good he could to others, and to repair the mischief done by his former conduct. The improvements in the church, the organ, the attractive exercises, were all instrumental in drawing this man in where a good seed might be dropped into the soil of his mind, but that little fly was also necessary to unstop his ears.

#### LEAVING HOME.

When boys are restrained from having their own way—as they often need to be—they often say to themselves: "When I'm a man, I'll do as I please"; and there are many instances where this feeling has been so strong, that they have run away from home, to look out for themselves, rather than submit to the control of their parents. We knew a lad who did this. He was a boy with many excellent qualities, but very headstrong, determined upon having his own way without stopping to think that his parents were older and wiser than himself, and knew what was best for him. At the age of fifteen he ran away from home and went to sea. He had read many stories about sailors, and thought, as some of you may do, that they led a happy life, without care, and that upon the ocean he could be free as a bird. It required but a little experience to show him his mistake. When sea-sickness came upon him, there was no tender mother or kind sister to care for him, the rough sailors only laughed at him, and instead of his own neat and quiet little bedroom, he had only a narrow "bunk" down in the filthy fore-castle, where the sailors were smoking, talking, and quarreling. He soon found, too, that he had gained nothing in freedom. He was made the servant of all the rest, and was kicked

and cuffed about like a dog, often without cause. The vessel made a long voyage, and was absent three years. He passed through many hardships, and when the ship returned, he hastened to leave it and went immediately home. But the mother who had loved him, and had not ceased to mourn for him, was in her grave—on her dying bed, she had prayed for her poor wandering boy. His sister had married and removed to a distant part of the country, and his father, reduced almost to beggary by reverses of fortune, was working as a day-laborer for his support. Had George remained at home, his mother might have lived many years, for those who knew her said she was worn out, sorrowing for her son. That boy's recollections of his early days will embitter his whole life. If ever you should be tempted to leave home thus, remember poor George R—.

#### BUILDING CASTLES.

We do not mean by this, putting up great buildings of stone or brick, such as were erected by men in old times to keep off their enemies. The time for such things has passed, in this country at least, and men can rest safely in unfortified houses. But we mean, doing what little

Johnny was so busy about, as he lay upon the grass in the shade the other afternoon, with his head resting upon his hand, and his eyes directed to the clouds that were floating slowly past. He was so intently engaged, that it was necessary to call him several times before he could hear, and then he started up as if he scarcely knew where he was. "Oh!" said he "what made you call me then? I was in the most beautiful place you ever saw." "Why Johnny, where have you been?" "Oh, up in the clouds there—and I saw the brightest fields, and the finest lakes with splendid boats on them, and great fishes swimming about, and there were glorious mountains all full of gold and silver, and I had such a splendid palace to live in! Oh, I wish I could go up there and stay."

He had been watching the clouds, and imagining they were what their curious shapes resembled—fields and lakes, and mountains, and palaces—until his mind became so engaged that they appeared like realities. He was "building castles in the air." Young people do this very often. It is not necessary to have the clouds as materials for building. The imagination is such a wonderful workman that it can use anything that comes to hand—the waters of the brook or the ocean, the steam from the kettle, and even the fire in the fire place or stove, are employed by it for structures more beautiful than any architect has yet been able to erect. Even when none of these things are present, the mind can find its own materials, and we can "make up" from our thoughts most wonderful scenes, and in imagination see most delightful views. It is quite easy, too, in this way, to put ourselves in any situation we choose. We may be as rich as Astor or Gerard, as powerful as Alexander, and as brave as Hercules, and pass safely through as many adventures as Sinbad the sailor, or Jack the Giant-Killer. This faculty of the mind, the imagination, may yield us great pleasure and be of much profit if used aright, or it may if not used properly, make us quite miserable. It is not well to busy the imagination with improbabilities—for instance, to picture to ourselves the happiness we should enjoy by becoming rich suddenly. After a day dream of this kind, a person will feel dissatisfied with his present circumstances, and work will be harder and more unpleasant than ever. Novel reading is injurious from this cause. The mind is kept busy with improbabilities until that which is real loses its interest, and gives little satisfaction. Even this, however, is not so foolish, as to let the imagination keep us miserable by magnifying the little trials of life. Some seem to look at every thing through black, or blue, "spectacles." They are continually afraid of poverty, accident, disease or death, and they seem dissatisfied unless they are thoroughly miserable. Sometimes persons have become insane by continually indulging such ideas.



there are very curious and ludicrous instances of insanity of this kind. An old gentleman, we heard of, after years of this imaginary misery, fully believed his bones were made of glass and moved around with the greatest care, lest he should be broken to pieces. One day a mischievous young man who was visiting him, thought he would try and cure him. As they were about sitting down to dinner he stepped behind the old gentleman and sily pulled his chair away, leaving him to come down with a crash on the floor! He was terribly frightened, but finding himself unbroken, he sprang up cured; his insane idea had been completely jarred out of him.

ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS.

There were so many other matters to print last month, that we were compelled to omit the puzzles, and also the names of those who had previously sent in correct answers. This time all arrears are brought up, and a new start made.

NO. 41—A GENEALOGICAL PUZZLE—*The Curious Family.*

In a family of four persons, related by marriage or descent, No. 1 was his own grandson.

No. 2, the son of No. 1, was his own grandfather.

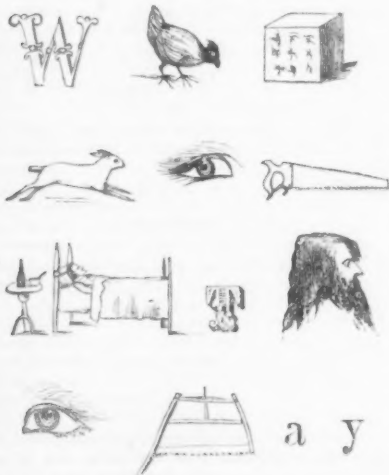
No. 3, also son of No. 1, was brother to his own grandfather.

No. 4, son of No. 2, was nephew and also uncle to No. 3—How could this happen?

This has not been correctly answered by any of our young friends. Several wrote that No. 1 married his own grandmother, but that would be out of character. The following is the correct explanation. A father, (No. 1) married a young woman; his son, (No. 2), married the mother of the young woman: They each had one child after which both the women died, leaving only four in the family. Then, by marriage, No. 1 was the son of his own son, and hence his own grandson. In the same way No. 2 being father to his own father, was his own grandfather. No. 3, the son of No. 1, was brother to No. 2, who was, by marriage, father to No. 1, hence he was brother to his own grandfather. And No. 4, son of No. 2, is nephew to No. 3, because No. 3 is brother to No. 4's father; he is also uncle to No. 3, because No. 3 is No. 4's mother's daughter's child.

The following sent in correct answers to the Labyrinth puzzle, No. 40, too late for the insertion of their names in the July No.: Wm. E. Reiff, Tomas B. Faust, Emeric M. Lindstrom, H. P. Sandford, W. A. Buckhout, C. H. Turner, George W. Kilmer, Laura V. Alban, G. H. Hogan, A. L. B.

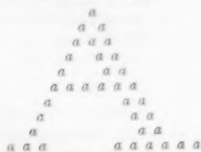
NEW PROBLEMS.



NO. 42—ILLUSTRATED REBUS.

If this be read aright, it will give you a proverb, and a very good one too. Don't give it up easily. Remember, where there's a will, there's a way, and keep on trying till you find it out.

NO. 43—A REBUS.



The above is a new rendering of an old Scotch proverb, which may puzzle you somewhat.

S-T-R-A-N-G-E, AGAIN.—C. H. Jones writes that he can tell a "bigger story" about this word than was contained in the April *Agriculturist*. He has made 135 different

words, using only the letters s-t-r-a-n-g-e. Edmund A. Gross, Brownington, did more than this. He writes that he made 150 words from these letters.



Grandmother with the Little Girls.

REPORTED BY COUSIN MARY.

DEAR MR. EDITOR:—Grandmother gave us some pretty sharp hits this afternoon, but I suppose we deserve them all. I was half a mind not to say anything about this talk, but as you expect me to report her conversations faithfully, I have written out what she said, pretty much in her own words. Yours truly, MARY.

I do love to see my girls dressed neatly. I do not mean only when they go out, or when they have company, but always. They needn't put on their best clothes, nor be fixed up much, but what they do wear should be clean, whole, and in good order. I've seen girls rigged out with the nicest of silks and laces, but they were so puckered and twisted, and mussed, that they looked as if they had crawled through a mantua-maker's shop, and the fragments had all stuck to them. Their collars were on one-sided, and their skirts the other-sided; their bonnets were twisted askew, and it almost made me squint to look at them. Then I've seen other girls dressed only in calico, with white or checked aprons, that looked as neat as if they had just grown up in the garden, like pinks or lilies. A good many little folks and some large ones, too, go about home looking anyhow, that is when they are alone. Their dresses will be gaping open behind, their shoes slipping off at the heels, and their stockings going down to keep them company; their hair will look as if each curl had a quarrel with the other one, and altogether one would think they had just tumbled out of the rag-bag where they belonged. Now a girl always thinks more of herself when she is dressed neatly. If her clothing is carelessly put on, she will be apt to feel careless all over, and her words and actions will show it.

If a girl is dressed up ever so much she needn't feel proud about it. I think it is right to try to look well. God makes the birds and flowers very beautiful, and he meant that we should look well also. There's no sin in wanting to appear attractive. But girls make a great mistake when they put on airs with their fine things, and nip, and twist, and fix, and fuss, to show off. I've seen girls act in this way. Their actions all the time seemed to say, "Do look at me; don't you think I've got on a handsome dress! Don't I look nice! Don't you wish you had such fine things!" The birds don't do so, except, perhaps, the peacock and the turkey, and every body laughs at their silly vanity. When a girl tries to show off her dress in this way, she confesses that she is not worth noticing particularly, but that her clothes are the best part of her. Now we can see handsome dry-goods in the store windows, and anybody with money enough can buy them, but what are they, compared with a girl that people respect and love for what she is herself. There are too many girls worth nothing but what they have on, say, perhaps, twenty or even fifty dollars. I'm sure I don't want a lot of clothes frames for grand-daughters.

Although a nice dress may make a girl appear well at first sight, she will soon be found out if that is all she has to recommend her. Girls must learn to dress up the inside handsomely, and the beauty will be sure to work out, where people will see and esteem it. Another good thing about such beauty is, it will wear well. In a few years your nice dresses will all have to go to the rag-bag, but real worth, like pure gold, will only shine the brighter

the more you wear and rub it. Now perhaps you will think I've given you hard rubs enough for once, so I'll stop and give you time to think over what I have said, and to try and practice on it.

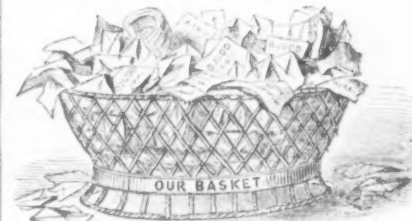
CHANCE.—It was once remarked in the hearing of a little girl of thirteen, that all things came by chance, and the world, like a mushroom, sprang up in a night. "I should like to know, sir," asked the child, "where the seed came from?"

INSECT LIFE.—Some one says: "Insects generally must lead a truly jovial life. Think what it must be to lodge in a lily. Imagine a palace of ivory or pearl, with pillars of silver and capitals of gold, all exhaling such a perfume as never rose from human censer. Fancy again, the fun of tucking yourself up for the night in the folds of a rose, rocked to sleep by the gentle sighs of a Summer's air; and nothing to do when you awake but to wash yourself in a dew-drop and fall to and eat your bedclothes!"

A MOUSE IN LIQUOR.—A reformed inebriate gives the following as an apology for the folly of drunkards: A mouse falling into a vat of beer, besought a cat to pull him out. "What good will that do you," said the cat, "for as soon as I get you out I shall eat you up." "Well," says the mouse, "I had rather be eaten up than drown here." Puss reached over and seizing the mouse by his coat pulled him out, but imbibing some of the beer, let go her hold for an instant to sneeze. The mouse in the meantime skulked into his hole. Puss appealed to his honor, and asked if he did not promise that she should eat him if she pulled him out of the beer. "True," says the mouse, "but you know I was in liquor at the time."

"I never complained of my condition," says the Persian poet, Sadi, "but once, when my feet were bare, and I had no money to buy shoes; but I met a man without feet, and was contented with my lot."

It is a good sign to see the color of health upon a man's face, but not to see it all concentrated in his nose.



Into which are thrown all sorts of paragraphs—such as NOTES and REPLIES to CORRESPONDENTS, with useful and interesting Extracts from their Letters, together with Gleanings of various kinds from various sources.

Erratum.—For Boppe read Basse, on p. 211, July No.

Campaign for 1860.—Attention is invited to the Publisher's proposals on a subsequent page.

Native Honeysuckle.—H. K. Spencer, Morgan Co., Ind. The specimen sent to our office, is a species of the Caprifolium, or Honeysuckle, probably the *C. sempervirens*, which is frequently met with in its wild state, and is well worth introducing into the flower garden as a pretty climbing vine. Were it to be obtained only from Japan, it would be considered a "great acquisition."

Northern Figs.—To-day (Aug. 11) we have received some beautiful luscious ripe figs from Henry Miller, which he raised in the open ground on his place at East New-York, on Long Island, some four miles east of this city. His trees are 10 years old and about 10 feet high. They are bent down and covered with earth during Winter. Each tree bears from a peck to a half bushel annually. The fruit resembles in size and form the Tyson or the Rostrezer pears, being a little more necked, and having the calyx full. The dried fruit gives little idea of the fresh juicy article just ripe. They ripen in succession on the same tree, from July to October.

Catalogues of Tree and Shrub Seeds.—We have before us T. Meehan's sixth annual catalogue of the "Tree and Shrub Seeds," raised at his Germantown Nurseries. In it we find enumerated seeds of 57 varieties of Evergreens; 172 kinds of deciduous trees and shrubs, together with an assortment of climbing vines. This enterprise on such an extensive scale is certainly worthy of a liberal patronage.

What are Capers?—F. D. Ludworth Newport Co., R. I. Capers, which are considered, by epicures, a great addition to sauces for meats, fish, etc., are the flower buds of a small prickly shrub cultivated in Spain, Italy, and Southern France, from which places they are imported into this country. The buds are gathered before they open, and pickled in strong vinegar, slightly salted.



**Good Rhubarb.**—Aug. 10, a neighbor, Geo. D. Kimber, of Flushing, sent us a bunch of 1½ doz. Linnaeus Rhubarb stalks, which, without the leaves weighed 13½ pounds. Other kinds may occasionally weigh more, but we know of nothing equal to this for excellence and long yielding. Last year we used it nearly all of September, and shall perhaps do so this year.

**Good way of Shocking Corn.**—F. H. Shannon, Steuben Co., N. Y., describes his way of shocking corn which, though not new, is good. The tops of four contiguous hills are fastened together, and the stalks set up in the corners, leaning slightly inward. The standing stalks brace up the shock, and if properly bound up, it will resist very heavy winds. The open space in the center aids materially in curing the stalks. When to be removed, the inside stalks are severed with a knife.

**New-Rochelle Blackberry.**—E. Crosby, Gratiot Co., Mich. This is very hardy hereabouts, and needs no protection. We think it would flourish well in Central Michigan, and probably anywhere in the South Peninsula. See page 276.

**Fatent Churns.**—"Farmer," Pittsburg, Pa., will find the information he asks for on this subject in the March *Agriculturist*, page 153.

**Cattle and Sheep Sale.**—By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that Mr. L. F. Allen, of Black Rock, N. Y., will offer at public sale on Sept. 7, his entire herd of thoroughbred Devons, together with a considerable number of Southdown and Cotswold sheep. This will afford a good opportunity for persons to furnish themselves with improved stock. Descriptive Catalogues can be obtained by addressing Mr. Allen.

**Sale of Cattle in Penn.**—We have received an account of a sale of stock by Jno. Evans, of York, Pa., but not accompanied by any description of the breeds, or the particular quality of the animals offered. One half of the herd, or 27 sold for \$16094. Eleven of them ranged from 7 weeks to 11 months in age; ten, from 12 to 21 months; one heifer 31 months; and four cows, 5, 7, 8 and 10 years. The highest price paid was \$185 for the cow Rosette, 7 years old, purchased by J. Greyhill, of Lancaster. A calf, "Bonnie Lesley," only 7 weeks old, was bought by Geo. Leitner, of York Co., for \$35.

**STEEL-HOOPED SKIRTS.**—If the dresses of ladies must be expanded from 15 to 40 feet, or more, in circumference—to gratify the demands of an absurd or outlandish fashion, we by all means recommend the use of the light steel "hoops," as they are infinitely better for the health than "40 odd pounds" of cotton, carried round upon the hips, unsupported by shoulder straps, as all garments should be. On this account we have regarded with much favor the enterprise of Messrs. Douglass & Sherwood, who stand foremost in the manufacture of superior skirts, ribbed with any desired number of light steel hoops, and which give the largest expansion the most faithful follower of fashion could desire, without loading down the wearer with an over ponderous load.

### Wanted—A new New-York Agricultural Paper.

We are continually harassed by three classes of persons, whose attentions we would gladly escape. The first have axes to grind of every conceivable form and dimension, from a 3-cent hoe to a threshing machine. The second, includes a considerable number who believe themselves abundantly able to edit or publish an agricultural paper, and that this is their peculiar calling. They are especially anxious to do our editing, and have us furnish the means, and attend to the publishing. The third class embraces those who have sundry specious humbugs, including patent medicines, artificial manures, etc., etc., which they wish to advertise for the special benefit of farmers!

Now we propose that these three classes unite their forces, and hunt up some fourth party or parties whom they can persuade to furnish the capital under the expectation of profit, and then start an agricultural journal for their mutual benefit. The first class could thus gain their ends; the second class could have their vanity gratified; the third could afford to pay liberally for a time—as humbugs are usually very profitable—and the thing would go on swimmingly until the money and patience of the fourth party should give out. We are not certain that all the above elements combined might not keep a new paper on its legs for several months, perhaps a year or two, and we shall then be ready, as heretofore, to step in and take what few subscribers there are off their hands. There is certainly a field open in N. Y. City, for such an operation as the above. There are only two purely agricultural papers published here—one of them has a large circulation,

but it shows no favor to either of the first three classes named above—the other has a small circulation, and is, moreover, published by the proprietor of a sales-shop, and of course he must advocate his own business interests.

We advise prompt attention to these gratuitous suggestions, as we are informed that one of the second class, who has been in half a dozen enterprises during a few years past, has already engaged persons to furnish capital to start a new paper (under his editorial control) with the idea that it will be profitable. The other two classes should be on the alert and have a hand and influence in the enterprise at the start. In response to those proposing to furnish capital, who have directly and indirectly inquired our opinion as to whether the thing will pay, we have only to say that it all depends upon the character, energy, and fitness of the person at the head of the enterprise. Not one in fifty of even good writers, has the peculiar tact requisite to conduct a successful journal of any kind. And further, in most enterprises, and particularly in that of publishing a paper, those peculiarly interested must be the active workers, and the managers of its affairs. If it be thought that money will make a paper go, it may perhaps be well to call to mind that some four years since, a worthy gentleman, a good writer withal, came to this city with abundant means, got up an attractive journal for cultivators, scattered 20,000 copies over the country, worked hard, advertised liberally, and at the end of a few months closed up, six or seven thousand dollars or more out of pocket, for which he had a subscription list of less than two hundred, all told—a pretty fair illustration that something is wanted beyond capital, ambition, energy, and a man of good writing capability. There have been at least two other similar failures in this city, and a number of others of like character. But if you know your man, and know he has the right tact, go ahead—there is room enough for half a dozen papers, if of the right kind. If you do not know your man, better look into the history of the Agricultural papers hitherto started in this city.

### Read the Advertisements.

A large amount of "Basket" matter, Notes upon Books, Notices of Exhibitions, etc., prepared for this number, has been crowded out by the unexpected rush of advertisements arriving at the last moment, and importuning admission. We give these place the more readily, from their general good character, and the amount of useful information they convey at this opportune season. The reader will probably be repaid for a careful look through the whole of them.

### Please Report upon the Seeds.

This year we have distributed among our subscribers some 200,000 or more parcels of seeds. That these seeds have all been good we have ocular evidence, as we took packages at random from those being sent out, and planted them, and with a single exception, they are now all growing finely on our own grounds. Owing to wet or dry weather, or mode of planting, there have been occasional failures among those who received them, but we have heard of very few such cases. Next Winter we propose to make a still larger distribution. The catalogue will be published in the November *Agriculturist*. The list of this year will be in part retained, with additions of sundry new kinds.

We would be glad to receive as early as possible, but before Oct. 10, brief notes upon the seeds distributed this year. Those notes should be upon a separate slip of paper, that all those referring to one variety may be compared together. Any suggestions as to what kinds, new or old, will be most valuable and most desirable to a large number of our readers, will be gladly received.

### Market Review, Weather Notes, &c.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST OFFICE,  
NEW YORK, Thursday Evening, August 18, 1859.

As will be seen by reference to our tables underneath, the receipts of most kinds of Breadstuffs have been decidedly heavier during the past, than the preceding month. This increase has disappointed holders who did not look for such supplies from the interior, before the general incoming of the new crops. The effect has been to destroy the confidence of receivers, and make them anxious sellers, regardless of prices. This unfavorable reaction has also been accelerated by the highly encouraging accounts respecting the crops, not only in this country but in most parts of Europe. From all quarters, the reports are to the effect that this year's harvest will prove unusually productive, and that, as a consequence, much cheaper food will be placed within reach of the masses. For this result, the agriculturists of Europe seem to have prepared themselves, resolving to be governed by the circumstances and not to withhold their supplies from market, on

the strength of any deceptive expectations of an important improvement in prices, at some remote and indefinite period in the future. In this market, prices have fallen off very materially, as will appear from a comparison of the rates current at the close of our last, and at the present time. Yet receivers do not manifest any reluctance to sell at the reduced rates. On the contrary, they appear to be as eager as ever to dispose of their supplies. Most of them entertain the opinion that, with such crops as have been secured this year, in Europe and in this country, it would be utterly folly to strive to keep prices above the point at which we may calculate upon an export demand. To discourage, or exclude shippers from the market, would be only to lessen materially the chances of an ultimate sale of our surplus produce, and to increase the probabilities of even more serious depression in the trade, than is now generally felt. There seems to be no other course for the producers of this country than to recognize these altered circumstances of the Breadstuff markets, and hard as it may be, to dispose of their grain at the best present prices they can obtain. In the present condition of the country, deeply involved in debt, as almost every one is, there is little inducement to hoard grain for better rates in the future. Western Merchants are deeply indebted to those at the East, and the farmers in turn to the local merchants, and there is no hope of liquidating this enormous indebtedness until at least one crop is sold. The condition of matters can grow no better until the present crop goes to market: so the sooner it is disposed of, the better for the country at large. The only consolation there is in this condition of prices, is, that while two bushels of surplus grain must now be sold for the price of one under other circumstances, the bountiful crop has put into our hands two bushels of surplus instead of only one. It is certainly better for the producer to have on the same ground two bushels to sell at 75 cents per bushel, than only one at \$1.25. The depression in the Breadstuff trade has extended to Provisions, and most other kinds of food—prices of which have generally declined—while the demand has been restricted. Cotton has been in moderate request at slightly improved rates. Hay has been pretty actively sought after at essentially unaltered rates. Hemp, Seeds, and Tobacco have been lightly dealt in. Wool has been in lively demand at strengthening prices. The changes in other branches of trade have not been of special importance.

### CURRENT WHOLESALE PRICES.

	July 18.	Aug. 18.
FLOUR—Super to Extra State	\$4 90 @ 5 70	\$3 95 @ 4 30
Common to Fancy Western	3 00 @ 5 50	3 90 @ 4 20
Extra Western	3 25 @ 9 25	4 20 @ 6 75
Fancy to Extra Genesee	5 70 @ 8 50	4 65 @ 6 75
Super to Extra Southern	3 65 @ 8 25	4 65 @ 6 25
RYE FLOUR—Fine and Super	4 60 @ 4 75	3 56 @ 4 20
CORN MEAL	3 50 @ 4 40	3 90 @ 4 15
WHEAT—Canada White	None offering	1 10 @ 1 25
Western White	1 35 @ 1 60	1 05 @ 1 30
Southern White	1 45 @ 1 75	1 25 @ 1 45
All kinds of Red	80 @ 1 62½	65 @ 1 25
CORN—Yellow	92 @ 95	79 @ 83
White	90 @ 94	80 @ 85
Mixed	88 @ 92	77 @ 79
OATS—Western	44 @ 46	37 @ 40
State	42 @ 44	35 @ 38
Southern	36 @ 40	30 @ 36
RYE	80 @ 90	60 @ 70
HARLEY	55 @ 65	55 @ 65
White Beans	85 @ 1 00	80 @ 1 00
HAY, in bales, per 100 lbs.	55 @ 70	50 @ 60
CORNS—Midlings, per lb.	11½ @ 12	11½ @ 12½
RICE, per 100 lbs.	2 50 @ 4 75	3 00 @ 4 25
HOPS, crop of 1859 per lb.	8 @ 15	8 @ 14
PORK—Mess, per bbl.	15 50 @ 16 00	13 67 @ 13 75
Prime, per bbl.	12 25 @ 12 37	9 62 @ 9 75
BEY—Repacked Mess	9 00 @ 10 00	8 00 @ 10 50
Country mess	8 00 @ 9 00	7 00 @ 8 00
HOGS, Dressed corn, per lb.	2½ @ 3½	6½ @ 7
Lard, in bbls per lb.	10½ @ 11½	10½ @ 11
BUTTER—Western, per lb.	11 @ 15	12 @ 17
State, per lb.	14 @ 19	14 @ 20
CHEESE, per lb.	3 @ 9	4 @ 9
EGGS—Fresh, per dozen	17 @ 18	14½ @ 15
POULTRY—Fowls, per lb.	10 @ 11	10 @ 12½
Turkeys, per lb.	10 @ 12	14 @ 14
FEATHERS, Live Geese per lb.	8 @ 9½	42 @ 52
SEED—Clover, per bushel	2 00 @ 2 62½	5 @ 5½
Timothy, per bushel	3 @ 4	2 @ 2 50
SUGAR, Brown, per lb.	3½ @ 4½	4½ @ 8
MOLASSES, New-Orleans, per gal	38 @ 43	29 @ 42
COFFEE, Rio, per lb.	10 @ 12	10 @ 11½
TORRONS—Kentucky, &c. per lb.	6 @ 25	4½ @ 13
Seed Leaf, per lb.	6 @ 25	6 @ 25
WOOL—Domestic fleece, per lb.	31½ @ 55	35 @ 55
Domestic, pulled, per lb.	30 @ 50	30 @ 50
HEMP—Undr'd Amer'n pr ton	135 @ 150	140 @ 150
Dressed Amer'n, per ton	194 @ 210	190 @ 210
TALLOW, per lb.	11 @ 10½	10½ @ 10½
OIL CAKE, per ton	34 00 @ 37 50	30 00 @ 36 50
APPLES—Dried, Per lb.	7½ @ 8	6½ @ 7½
Dried Peaches—pr lb. South'n	10 @ 14	10 @ 13
Cucumbers, per 100	2 00	30 @ 40
Green Corn, per 100	1 50	50 @ 75
POTATOES—Merchants, p. bbl.	1 30 @ 1 75	2 00 @ 2 50
Peach Blows, per bbl.	2 00 @ 4 00	2 00 @ 4 00
Sweet, Virginia, per bbl.	3 00	2 00 @ 5 00
Cabbages, per 100	2 00	2 00 @ 2 50
Onions, Red, per bbl.	21 @ 37	21 @ 37
Tomatoes, per bushel	1 25	1 25
Squashes, Marrow, p. bbl.	2 50 @ 3 50	2 50 @ 3 50
Apples, p. bbl. N. J. & L. E.	1 60 @ 2 00	1 60 @ 2 00
Peaches, Jersey, p. basket	1 50 @ 2 00	1 50 @ 2 00
" Delaware	3 00 @ 4 00	3 00 @ 4 00
Plums, Green Gages, p. bush.	12 00 @ 15 00	12 00 @ 15 00
Watermelons, p. 100	3 00 @ 3 50	3 00 @ 3 50
Muskmelons, p. bbl.	3 00 @ 3 50	3 00 @ 3 50

### TRANSACTIONS AT THE N. Y. MARKETS.

RECEIPTS.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
27 bus. days this mon.	145,331	243,575	377,317	9,874	9,009	410,000
25 bus. days last mon.	138,700	110,000	202,000	3,500	7,700	290,000
SALES.	Flour.	Wheat.	Corn.	Rye.	Barley.	Oats.
27 business days this month.	266,233	262,651	503,380	25,608	2,508	5,500
26 business days last mon.	212,610	167,600	375,530	30,000	5,500	5,500
Breadstuffs exported from N. Y., from Jan. 1 to Aug. 17.						
	1858.	1859.				
Wheat Flour, bbls.	949,211	419,467				
Rye Flour, bbls.	4,338	2,891				
Corn Meal, bbls.	41,589	32,981				
Wheat, bush.	2,609,795	32,765				
Corn, bush.	1,253,438	150,411				
Rye, bush.	7,290					



The following is a statement of the exports of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the Atlantic ports of the United States, since Sept. 1, 1858:

TO GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.				
From	To Date	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn bush.
New-York	Aug. 12....	91,237	391,381	314,056
New-Orleans	July 29....	4,382	3,375	2,230
Philadelphia	Aug. 4....	2,029	20,281	14,081
Baltimore	Aug. 4....	—	—	7,677
Boston	Aug. 5....	95	—	—
Other Ports	July 29....	—	11,612	3,949

Total from Sept. 1, 1858. 97,743 496,649 342,013  
To about same period, 1858. 1,321,246 6,384,017 3,317,782  
To about same period, 1857. 848,307 7,418,543 4,641,653  
To about same period, 1856. 1,596,064 7,327,237 6,459,735

TO THE CONTINENT.				
From	To Date	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn bush.
New-York	Aug. 2, 1859.	35,200	51,825	17,344
Other Ports	to latest dates.	13,976	6,020	8,175

**N. Y. Live Stock Markets.**—THE CATTLE MARKETS have been largely supplied since our previous report, 21,681 being received for the five weeks just ended, or an average of 4,336 per week. Prices have declined about 1c. per lb., live weight, during this time. A large proportion of the so-called "beefes" now arriving are light half-fed grass cattle. At the last general market, August 17th, prices ranged at 10c. @ 10 1/2c. per lb., on the estimated dressed weight, for a few of the best, or prime animals; 9c. @ 9 1/2c. for medium quality and all the way from 8c. down to 5c. for poor and "sawlog" cattle. General average of all grades, 8c.

**MILK COWS.**—Receipts large, demand small, and prices very low.

**VEAL CALVES.**—The receipts, which are large for the season, number 3,459 for the past five weeks. They now find ready sales, however, at 6c. @ 7c. per lb. live weight, for prime fat veals, and 4 1/2c. @ 5 1/2c. for ordinary to fair qualities, which is fully 1c. per lb. better than last month.

**SHEEP AND LAMBS.**—Receipts of live sheep during the last five weeks have exceeded anything we have previously seen. They were: July 20, 11,535; 27th 16,373; Aug. 2, 18,346; 9th, 12,592; 16th, 16,113, giving a total of 74,979, or a weekly average of 14,996 head. As to be expected, prices have declined materially, and large numbers have been sent out to pasture. There was a fine opportunity for farmers and graziers to stock their farms with store sheep, either to fatten for a late Fall market or Winter export. Prices improved a little on the last sales day, good fat lambs bringing 5c. @ 5 1/2c. per lb., live weight. Much of the stock now coming in is poor.

**Hogs.**—Receipts for the five weeks just ended number 19,490, which is a slight increase upon previous figures. The markets are overstocked and trade quite depressed, but will doubtless recover with the present cool weather. Good corn fed hogs sold on the 17th at 5 1/2c. @ 5 3/4c. per lb. gross weight, or more than 1c. per lb. lower than five weeks ago. The sudden termination of the European war has affected both the pork and beef trade.

**The Weather** for a month past, has been fine for the season. During the first two weeks the prevalence of showers interfered considerably with the harvesting operations, though sufficient clear weather was enjoyed to secure the bulk of the crops without injury. . . . OUR DAILY NOTES Condensed read: July 19, cool, cloudy A. M., rain P. M.—20 clear A. M., shower, P. M.—21, cool and somewhat cloudy—22 cool and pleasant with shower at night—23 fine—24 very pleasant—25 temperature moderate, P. M. cloudy—26 cloudy A. M., shower P. M.—27 clear and cool A. M., slightly cloudy P. M.—28 clear and cool—29, 30 clear and fine—31 cloudy and mild—August 1 and 2 clear and moderately warm, rain is needed—3 clear and warm A. M., showers, P. M.—4 warm A. M., heavy showers P. M. and at night—5 very heavy showers, settled into steady rain, doing great good—6, 7, 8 and 9 clear and fine—10 clear and warm—11 clear A. M., showers P. M.—12, clear A. M., warm rain P. M.—13 clear A. M., showers P. M.—14, 15, clear and fine—16, 17, 18, clear, quite cool morning and evening—rather cold for corn.

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Mr. Wiggins having taken himself an Eastern Shore Plantation in Virginia, has left the disposal of rights to manufacture and use this machine with the subscriber, who now offers them to the public, either for the whole Union, or for single States. Enterprising mechanics will do well to enquire, as the machine has so manifest advantages over all others, that it cannot fail of coming into general use, as soon as known. The Patentee's right is unquestionable. Perfect titles will be given by him. Address J. A. NASH, 35 South St., Brooklyn, L. I.

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Expressly for budding and tying, GUNNY BAGS, TWINES, HAY ROPES, &c., suitable for Nursery purposes, for sale in lots to suit by D. W. MANWARING, Importer, 248 Front Street, New York.

## ALL KINDS OF AGRICULTURAL AND

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, Guano, Bone Dust, Superphosphates of Lime, Plaster, &c., &c. Grass, Field, and Garden Seeds, all warranted as represented. Please give us a call. A. F. MAYHER & CO. Agricultural and Seed Store, No. 54 Vesey-st., New York, Between Broadway and Greenwich-street. Remember No. 54 Vesey-street.

## PLOWS, CAST IRON AND STEEL, for

every variety of use. Harrows, Cultivators, Hay and Stalk Cutters, Grain Mills, Sugar Mills, Churns, Pumps, Sawmills, and Edgers, Fan Mills, Corn Shellers, Horse Hoof Wrenches, &c. Carts, Wagons, Wheel Barrows, Stair Trucks, Road Scrapers, Horse Powers, Thrashers, Cotton Gins, Field and Garden Rollers, Saw Machines, Hay Presses, Ox Yokes, Vegetable Cutters, &c., &c., in great variety, of most approved patterns, and at very lowest prices that articles of similar quality are or can be furnished. R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water-st.

## Albany Tile Works,

COR. CLINTON-AV. AND KNOX-ST., ALBANY, N. Y. The subscribers, being the most extensive manufacturers of DRAINING TILE in the United States, have on hand, in large or small quantities, for Land Draining, ROUND, SOLE, and HORSE SHOE TILE, warranted superior to any made in this country, hard-burned, and over one foot in length. Orders solicited. Price List sent on application. C. & W. McCAMMON, Albany, N. Y.

Portable Saw Mills—For sale at Agricultural Depot, 100 Murray-st., N. Y. H. F. DIBBLEE.

POTATO PLOW.—MY POTATO PLOW has been greatly improved, and is recommended as far superior to any other in use—it will dig as fast as thirty hands can pick up—it can be arranged to work on all kinds of soil. Price \$10. R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water-st.

HORSE POWERS—For sale at Agricultural Depot, 100 Murray-st., N. Y. H. F. DIBBLEE.

"GRIFFING'S" EXCELSIOR FAN MILL, will clean 60 bushels per hour. All who use it acknowledge it the best fanning mill in use. Price \$25. Manufactured for and sold by GRIFFING BROTHER & CO., 60 Courtlandt-st., New York.

POWER FEED MILLS—For sale at Agricultural Depot, 100 Murray-st., N. Y. H. F. DIBBLEE.

## Ingersoll's Patent Hay Press.

Now is the time to buy these truly valuable machines. More than 500 of them have been sold in the last two years. Price \$50 and \$75, delivered in New York. Warranted to give satisfaction. For circulars, containing full information, Address FARMERS' MANUFACTURING CO., Green Point P. O., (Brooklyn), N. Y.

HAY PRESSES.—A VERY SUPERIOR ARTICLE. R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water-st.

Vegetable Cutters—For sale at Agricultural Depot, 100 Murray-st., N. Y. H. F. DIBBLEE.

HAY AND STALK CUTTERS.—CORN SHELLERS, FAN MILLS, in great variety. R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water-st.

FEED CUTTERS—For sale at Agricultural Depot, 100 Murray-st., N. Y. H. F. DIBBLEE.



## HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE

## Cider and Wine Mill and Press.

This sterling machine, which from the test of several years has proved itself superior in point of simplicity and efficiency to anything in the market, is now ready for the apple harvest of 1859.

It is made if possible better than ever, and where there are no agents, farmers will do well to send to the manufacturer early for a circular. We also make large iron press screws from 3-inch diameter and 4 feet long, to 6-inch diameter and 8 feet long, at reasonable prices. Address W. O. HICKOK, Eagle Works, Harrisburg, Pa.

## HICKOK'S CIDER MILL AND PRESS,

with all the latest improvements, sold by GRIFFING, BRO. & CO., 60 Courtlandt-st., New York.

Portable Cider Mills—For sale at Agricultural Depot, 100 Murray-st., N. Y. H. F. DIBBLEE.

## CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES.—WINE

PRESSES, Cider Screws, of various best patterns. Horse Radish Graters, Root Cutters, Apple Parers, Corers and Slicers. R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water-st.

CIDER OR WINE PRESSES—Three sizes—For sale at Agricultural Depot, No. 100 Murray-st., New York. HENRY F. DIBBLEE.

## TO FARMERS.

The great Agricultural warehouse No. 54 Vesey-street.

New-York,

A. F. MAYHER & Co.,  
Proprietors.



We would call the attention of ALL WHO HAVE GRAIN TO THRESH to our stock of Horse Powers and Thrashers and Combined Thrashers and Winnowers. WE HAVE THE SOLE AGENCY IN NEW-YORK of several different patent improved Horse Powers and Thrashing Machines, and can furnish any kind that may be wanted. We have a greater variety in store than can be found in the City, elsewhere, altogether—both the Tread and Lever Powers. Also, both Overshot and Undershot Thrashing Machines, with or without Separators or Shakers, as desired. If you think of buying a Thrashing Machine or Horse Power, or Agricultural Implements or Machinery of any kind, you will find it to your interest to call on us before purchasing elsewhere.

Remember the AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE AND SEED STORE No. 54 Vesey-st., near Greenwich-st., New York.

N. B.—If not convenient to call on us, send for a Circular describing the machines and giving prices.

## HORSE POWER—TAPLIN'S IMPROVED

CIRCULAR, one to six Horse. I am now making with wood or iron rim, as preferred. Are the lightest running, simplest, least liable to get out of repair, and most satisfactory Circular Horse Power in use. Also ALLEN'S ENDLESS CHAIN, one or two horse power, strong and well made, and works with the greatest ease to the team. Also Bogardus', Hall's, Pitt's, Wheeler's, Emery's, and other powers. Thrashers and Thrashers and Cleaners of the most approved pattern. R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water-st.

## HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS,

Saw Machines, with Saw, "Hickok's" Cider Mills and Presses, Fanning Mills, Dog Powers, Churns, &c. A large assortment on hand at lowest market prices, at NORTH RIVER AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE, 6 Courtlandt-st., New York.

## PREMIUM FARM GRIST MILL.

Send for descriptive circular. Address WM. L. ROYER & BRO., Agricultural Implement Factory, Philadelphia, Pa.

RODNEY KELLOGG,  
Nos. 201 and 205 Commerce-st.,  
HARTFORD, CONN.,  
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER

In all kinds of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINES. SEEDS of all kinds. FERTILIZERS, HARDWARE, WOODEN WARE, BROOMS, BASKETS, and other articles, kept in similar stores. MANUFACTURERS will please send their lists.

BYRAM'S POTATO DIGGER—We have improved this implement so that it is easily converted into a Double Mold-Board Plow, which makes it the most useful implement in use. As a Potato Digger it has no equal. Price of Combined Machine \$8.

Manufactured and sold by GRIFFING BROTHER & CO., 60 Courtlandt-st., New-York City.

ALBANY TILE WORKS, Corner Clinton-avenue and Knox-st., Albany, N. Y.—The subscribers, being the most extensive manufacturers of DRAINING TILE

in the United States, have on hand, in large or small quantities, for Land Draining, Round, Sole and Horse Shoe Tile, warranted superior to any made in this country, hard-burned, and over one foot in length. Orders solicited. Price list sent on application.

C. &amp; W. McCAMMON, Albany, N. Y.

## Bags of every description for

FLOUR, GRAIN, SALT, &c., &c. Plain or printed from new and beautiful designs. PAPER BAGS for Grocers' and Druggists' use. GUNNY BAGS from 12 to 13½ cents. MANILLA and JUTE ROPE, Hay Rope, Bed Cords, &c., at the lowest manufacturing prices. No. 171 West-st., New-York. 25 lb. Flour Sacks \$30 per 1000—30 lbs \$70. Shipping Feed Bags 10½ to 11 cents—Osnaburgh 14½ to 20c.

## PRATT'S

PATENT

## SELF-VENTILATING Covered Milk-Pan.

This is an enclosed Milk Pan, so arranged as to secure the supply and circulation of air required for the separation and rising of the cream. By reference to the engraving, it will be seen that the pan has a cover, around the lower rim of this cover are several minute perforations for the air to enter, and at the top of the chimney, (as it may be called,) which rises from the center of the cover, is another series of perforations for the air to escape. When new milk is placed in this pan, the colder external air presses in through the lower range of perforations in the cover, and forces the warm air out through the perforations above, thus producing the required circulation. This circulation of air will diminish, as the cooling processes go on, but not cease; for, gases being evolved in the production of cream, their lightness will still cause the air to draw in through the lower perforations, and so continue the process of ventilation. The value of this new milk-pan will be at once apparent. Dairy men often have great difficulty in protecting their open pans from gnats, flies, rats, mice, snails, lizards, &c., &c., and they cannot cover them, because, if the air is shut out, the cream will not separate from the milk.

But not alone to dairy men is the invention of value. In every family, milk is used; and with one or more of these self-ventilating pans, the best condition for raising cream is secured. Covered, and set upon a shelf, or the cellar floor, the pan is entirely free from contamination. During the time that the patent was pending in 1858, this Milk-pan was exhibited at the U. S. Agricultural Fair, held in Richmond, Va.; at the Pennsylvania State Fair, held at Pittsburgh; and at the New-Hampshire State Fair, held at Dover. In each case DIPLOMAS were awarded.

ARTHUR, BURNHAM & GILROY,  
Sole Manufacturers.

117 &amp; 119 South Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Also, Manufacturers, under the Patent, of "THE OLD DO MINION" COFFEE POT, and ARTHUR'S SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS and JARS.



## Metropolitan Washing Machine.

This machine gives universal satisfaction wherever used. It is admirably adapted to the wants of the South. Agents wanted in Kentucky, Tennessee, (except Jefferson County), North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, California and Oregon, to whom liberal discounts will be made.

N. B. Persons in the above Territories are cautioned against purchasing this machine unless manufactured by me.

Middlefield, Connecticut. DAVID LYMAN.

## PHOTOGRAPHY.

A COMPLETE APPARATUS FOR \$25.

All of the best make and finish. Full instructions will be sent for taking Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, Stereoscope pictures, &c. The process is so easy that any one can produce good pictures in a short time, the cost can be repaid in one week by taking the pictures of acquaintances. No business is more profitable, or requires so small a capital. Packed and sent to any part.

C. J. FOX, 661 Broadway, New-York.





### BLAKE'S PATENT

#### Fire and Weather Proof Paint.

Which is a short time after being applied, turns to a perfect PLATE or STONE, protecting whatever is covered from fire and weather. Beware of worthless imitations. The genuine article constantly on hand and for sale by  
**CHARLES B. GRANNISS,**  
 Successor to Wm. Blake, Patentee, 205 Pearl-st., New-York.

### SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

#### Spalding's Prepared Glue!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

SAVE THE PIECES!

#### ECONOMY!!!

#### DISPATCH!!!

"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."

As accidents will happen even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing furniture, toys, crockery, &c.

#### SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking-point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell and other ornamental work so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mullage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

Price 25 cents.

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle.  
 Wholesale Depot, No. 30 Platt-st., New-York.  
 Address

**H. C. SPALDING,**  
 Box No. 3,600 New-York.

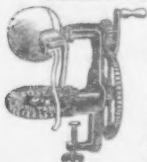
Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen, a beautiful Lithograph Show Card accompanying each package.

A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware, Furniture and House Furnishing Dealers, Grocers and Fancy Stores.

Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their Fall list. It will stand any climate.

#### PATENT TURN-TABLE APPLE PARER.



This Machine is on an entirely new principle. It has no snapping or reverse motion, is made of iron, and not liable to get out of order, is so simple in construction that children with sufficient strength to place an apple on the fork and turn a crank, can operate it as readily as adults. It has no superior for paring crooked, uneven, hard or soft apples of any size or shape. Quinces are pared as readily as apples. The success of the parer the past two years, has established the fact that it is the best machine ever invented.

Every machine is warranted to give satisfaction. The proprietors are determined to make a perfect machine, the work being done under their immediate supervision, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

A supply of these machines can be obtained at the Agricultural and Hardware dealers in most of the principal cities, or of the manufacturers.

Call for the "Patent Turn-Table Apple Parer"

**LOCKAY & HOWLAND,**

Proprietors and Manufacturers,  
 Leominster, Mass.

July 15, 1890.

#### Opposition! Fare Reduced!!!

MERCHANTS' LINE OF STEAMBOATS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND ALBANY—The steamer KNICKERBOCKER, Capt. Wm. B. NELSON, leaves the foot of Robinson-st., New-York every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6 o'clock, P. M. The steamer HERO, Capt. J. W. HANCOX, every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

Returning, will leave the Steamboat landing, Albany, Daily, Saturday excepted, at 7 o'clock P. M. Travelers will find it their interest in calling at the offices of the Agents of this Company before engaging passage elsewhere.

Freight carried at reduced rates and forwarded promptly.  
 ELI HUNT, Agent,  
 Office on the wharf, New-York.  
 C. W. STEVENS, No. 232 Broadway, Albany.

### PUBLIC SALE OF DEVON CATTLE & SOUTHDOWN SHEEP.

On Wednesday, 7th September next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at my farm on Grand Island, near Buffalo, I will sell my entire herd of thorough bred DEVON CATTLE, consisting of upwards of thirty cows, heifers, bulls, and bull and heifer calves. I will also sell, at the same time, 100 thorough bred Southdown Ewes and Rams. Also 160 or more choice grade breeding Ewes of Cotswold and Southdown crosses—the best class of mutton sheep.

Also half-a-dozen superior young white breeding sows. The sale will be positive and without reserve, if there be purchasers to buy the stock, as I am going out of stock breeding altogether.

TERMS—On sums over \$50, and up to \$100, six months; and on sums over \$100 a year's credit will be given, on approved notes, with interest, or a liberal discount will be made for cash. The stock will be delivered to the purchasers at either of the railroad stations in Buffalo, Black Rock, or Tonawanda, or at the steamboats in Buffalo, if required.

Catalogues of the stock will be sent by mail to those wanting them. A steamboat will cross the river every hour between Lower Black Rock and the farm on the day of sale. The stock can be seen at any time previous, by calling at my residence.

Black Rock, N. Y., August, 1879.

LEWIS F. ALLEN.

### Thorough Bred Stock.

I have always on hand for sale, which will be put upon the railroad cars and sent carefully by Adams' Express to purchasers. SHORT HORN CATTLE, SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP, and SPANISH HOGS. Address—C. L. CLAY.

Address—"Whitehall Post Office," Madison County, Ky.

### DOMESTICATED DEER—A few pair of

yearlings, bred at Springside, may be had, at \$30 per pair. PoKeepsie, July 1, 1879. Apply to C. N. BEMENT

### THOROUGH BRED NORTH DEVONS

For Sale—Twenty head, in lots, to suit purchasers. Several of them lately imported. Address—ALFRED M. TREDWELL, 45 Fulton-st., New-York City.

### WILD TURKEYS, Large breed; also,

large breed of common Turkey, and other Fancy Poultry, all of pure breed, by S. SMITH, Darien Depot, Conn.

### Keep your Feet Dry

#### AND

#### Preserve your Health.

The long sought for principle of making leather perfectly waterproof, without injuring it, has at last been discovered.

#### A. BROWER'S PATENT WATER PROOF COMPOSITION

##### FOR LEATHER.

makes Boots, Shoes, Hoses, Harness and all Leather perfectly impervious to water by a single application, and is so simple to keep so, at the same time it softens, makes the leather pliable, prevents cracking, will polish with backing better than before, and leather will last at least one-fourth to one-third longer by using it. For sale by A. BROWER & CO., 4 Reade-st., and by all the principal Boot and Shoe, Hardware, Druggist, Grocer and Yankee Notion houses. A liberal discount to agents. N. B. None genuine unless signed by A. BROWER.

### THERMOMETERS, BAROMETERS, &c., of

reliable quality and various descriptions, among which are those particularly suited for Horticultural purposes, which register the coldest and warmest degree of temperature during the 24 hours, in the absence of the observer. For sale by D. EGGERT & SON, 239 Pearl st.

### WHOLESOME BREAD.

**JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.**

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**JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.**

### HOUSEKEEPERS!

ALWAYS BUY THE BEST!

This SALERATUS should be found in the culinary department of every house in this land. Its unquestionable purity, and excellence in producing Good BREAD, must bring it into general use.

The wide-spread reputation it has already gained is the result of real merit, and shows the ability of the American People to discriminate in favor of a wholesome article.

There are thousands of sufferers from dyspepsia, decayed teeth, and other derangements of the system, brought on by the use of common Counter Saleratus. It is a sad spectacle, too, to look upon the "puffy-faced child" or the present day without constitution, and with its teeth all eaten out, and think of the cause being impurities in food.

How much longer, good mothers, is this state of things to last? Ask for

**JAMES PYLE'S**

**DIETETIC SALERATUS,**

which is FREE FROM EVERY IMPURITY, and as harmless to the stomach as flour itself.

If you want nice Biscuit, Cake, &c., you can find nothing to equal it. Tell your Grocer you want no other. No doubt he will tell you it is no better than any other, in order to get rid of his old stock, or something on which he can realize larger profit, but persevere until you get it, and

**JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.**

#### BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

The readiness of unscrupulous rivals to imitate our labels, signifies much in our favor. The genuine is done up in pounds, halves, and quarters, with the name of "JAMES PYLE" on each.

Depot 346 Washington-street, cor. Franklin-street, New-York. Sold by Grocers everywhere.

### SAPONIFIER.

OR

### CONCENTRATED POTASH.

A new article for making Soap, warranted to make Soap without LIME, and with but little trouble. One pound will make 12 gallons of good House Soft Soap. Manufactured and put up in 1, 2, and 4 lb. tins; (10 small tins) at the CHALLENGE CHEMICAL WORKS, New-York.

E. R. DURKEE & CO., Proprietors, 181 Pearl-st., N.Y.

ALSO,

### PURE POTASH

in 5 lb. cans, in lumps, for sale as above.

### TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

### SOMETHING NEW.—B. T. BABBITT'S

#### BEST MEDICINAL SALERATUS.

Is manufactured from common salt, and is prepared entirely different from other Saleratus. All the deleterious matter extracted in such a manner as to produce Bread, Biscuit, and all kinds of Cake, without containing a particle of Saleratus when the Bread or Cake is baked; thereby producing wholesome results. Every particle of Saleratus is turned to gas and passes through the Bread or Biscuit while baking; consequently nothing remains but common Salt, Water and Flour. You will readily perceive by the taste of this Saleratus, that it is entirely different from other Saleratus.

It is packed in one pound papers, each wrapper branded, "B. T. Babbitt's Best Medicinal Saleratus," also, picture, twisted loaf of bread, with a glass of effervescing water on the top. When you purchase one paper you should preserve the wrapper, and be particular to get the next exactly like the first—brand as above.

Full directions for making Bread with this Saleratus, and Sour Milk or Cream Tartar, will accompany each package; also, directions for making all kinds of Pastry; also, for making Soda Water and Seditz Powders.

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## CAMPAIGN

OF

1860.

## FIRST GUN.

[PRELIMINARY.—Another great Presidential Campaign will largely engross the attention of many Politicians, and of a few other people, during the year 1860. The Publisher of the *American Agriculturist* intends to keep an eye out, and at the proper time vote as he thinks best for the country, and he advises every one else to do the same.

But the *Agriculturist* will have nothing to do with common politics. It will seek to promote the greatest good of the greatest number. It is a candidate on its own hook for an Election by the people. During the year 1859 it received the direct vote of about fifty thousand, and the indirect vote (approval) of nearly or quite half a million of readers, who have elected it as

THE PEOPLE'S INSTRUCTOR,  
THE PEOPLE'S GUARDIAN,  
THE HUMBUG'S ENEMY.

While nearly all the other successful candidates for popular favor have met with constant rebukes, and accusations of malfeasance in office, it is believed that the *Agriculturist* has fulfilled all its promises made before election. (The mail depredators have abstracted or lost occasional parcels of papers, seeds, etc., but so far as these have been heard from, they have been replaced by the publisher at his own cost.)

The *Agriculturist* is determined to be ahead of all competitors, Presidential or other, and it now early enters the field for reelection in 1860, and has determined to merit at least

## 100,000 DIRECT VOTES,

AND TO GET THEM BY FAIR MEANS.

**Platform.**—It is customary for candidates to go before the people at every election with a new platform (or promises). But such platforms usually are of so frail a nature, that they only serve for the candidate to stand upon before election—they always get upset during the bustle of election, and the successful candidate usually stands upon a fence, or wherever he chooses after election. The *Agriculturist* has but one plank in its platform, which is firmly imbedded in the soil, and can not be upset. The only promise it has to make for the future, is, that what it has been in the past, it will be in the future, only, a good deal more so. The *Agriculturist* aims to be

A THOROUGH GOING, RELIABLE, and PRACTICAL Journal, devoted to the different departments of SOIL, CULTURE—such as growing FIELD CROPS; ORCHARD and GARDEN FRUITS; GARDEN VEGETABLES and FLOWERS; TREES, PLANTS, and FLOWERS for the LAWN or YARD; in-door and out-door work around the DWELLING; care of DOMESTIC ANIMALS &c. &c.

The teachings of the *AGRICULTURIST* are confined to no State or Territory, but are adapted to the wants of all sections of the country—at is, as its name indicates, truly AMERICAN in its character.

**Private Platform.**—In the *Agriculturist* private port-folio it is written down:

To furnish the largest and best possible paper for the least money.  
To collect the greatest possible amount of hints and suggestions from every available source, and scatter them among the people.  
To adorn its pages with new, beautiful, and instructive engravings in large number.  
To adapt its pages to the entertainment and instruction of every member of the Rural Household.  
To keep out of its pages all deceptive notices and advertisements.  
To stand between its readers, and Shams and Humbugs, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.  
In short, to earnestly and honestly endeavor to improve its readers in pocket, in knowledge, in refinement, in comfort, and in happiness.

## A STRIKE FOR VOTES.

As an inducement to new voters, and as a reward to old ones who will help make known the claims of the *Agriculturist*, the Publisher proposes to devote its surplus income to valuable premiums, etc. These will consist of extra copies to new subscribers, (first gun, in September); of a large list of liberal premiums to those who make up clubs of new names, (second gun, for October); and a large free distribution of good seeds to all new and old subscribers, (third gun, for November).

**First Gun.**—Every new subscriber for 1860 (vol. XIX.), received after Sept. 1st, will be furnished free of charge, with the remaining numbers of this year, thus: New subscribers for 1860, received from Sept. 1 to Sept. 30, will be furnished with the Oct., Nov., and Dec. numbers of this year free.

Every new subscriber for 1860, received from Oct. 1st

to Oct. 31st, will be supplied with the Nov. and Dec. numbers free.

Every new subscriber for 1860, received from Nov. 1st to Nov. 30th, will be supplied with Dec. number free.

**Exception.** New names from the Pacific Coast, and other remote points, will be furnished with these extra numbers, though arriving later than the dates named.

**N. B.** These extra numbers are offered to all new names, whether received at single subscription rates, or as members of clubs, or from voluntary agents or canvassers, or from Agricultural or Horticultural Societies, on premium lists.

**N. B.** All names furnished by canvassers for premiums will count in their lists, and also be entitled to the extra copies offered above.

**N. B.** Those preparing to obtain lists for premiums, can begin their work at once, as all names for 1860 will be counted in their lists, whenever received.

**N. B.** Specimen copies and Show-bills forwarded free to those desiring them.

## Business Notices.

Fifty Cents a Line of Space.

## GROVER &amp; BAKER'S

CELEBRATED NOISELESS

## FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

## New Styles at Reduced Prices.

No. 495 Broadway, New-York; No. 18 Summer st., Boston; No. 730 Chestnut st., Philadelphia; No. 181 Baltimore st., Baltimore; No. 58 West Fourth st., Cincinnati. Agencies in all the principal cities and towns in the United States.

"Wheeler & Wilson's, Singer's, and Grover & Baker's Machines all work under Howe's patent, and are, so far, the best machines made." "For our own family use we became fully satisfied that Grover & Baker's is the best, and we accordingly purchased it."—*American Agriculturist*

[SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.]

WHEELER & WILSON'S  
SEWING MACHINES.

"None are better adapted to Family use."

*American Agriculturist*, Dec., 1858.

Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

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## MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC TILES.

FOR FLOORS OF CHURCHES,

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HALLS,

CONSERVATORIES, DINING ROOMS and HEARTHES IN DWELLINGS.

Being very hard and strong, as well as ornamental, they have been used extensively in the Capitol extension at Washington, and in many of the best houses in all parts of the country.

ALSO,

## GARNKIRK CHIMNEY TOPS,

suited to every style of architecture, and recommended in Downing's work on Country Houses, and by architects generally. Also, VITRIFIED DRAIN PIPE, of all sizes, from 2 to 18 inches in diameter, for conducting water. For sale by

MILLER & COATES,  
No. 279 Pearl-st., New-York.

## American Agriculturist.

(ISSUED IN BOTH ENGLISH AND GERMAN.)

The German edition is of the same size and price as the English, and contains all of its reading matter, and its numerous illustrative engravings.

## TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year.....\$1 00

Six copies one year.....5 00

Ten or more copies one year.....80 cents each.

An extra copy to the person sending 15 or more names, at 80 cents each.

Postage anywhere in the United States and Territories must be paid by the subscriber, and is only six cents a year, if paid in advance at the office where received.

The paper is considered paid for whenever it is sent, and will be promptly discontinued when the time for which it is ordered expires.

All business and other communications should be addressed to the Editor and Proprietor,  
ORANGE JUDD,

No. 169 Water st., New-York.







saw the nail hop up and instantly drop, you would mark down a - to represent E. If it touched the magnet and dropped, and then instantly touched it again, and remained in contact for a moment before dropping, you would mark - - to represent A. If it jumped up and dropped twice quickly, you would mark - - for the letter I. If it next touched the magnet instantaneously, then fell off, waited an instant and touched the magnet again, and afterwards remained off, you would put down two dots with a space between them, thus - - to indicate O. If it touched the magnet only once, but remained sometime in contact before falling off, you would put down a long mark, thus - - for the letter L. In this manner, you would soon understand how to read all the letters of the alphabet, and the figures also. Practice would enable you to read a hundred words a minute. When all the words to be communicated to you are thus spelled out, a signal is given, and the other end of the wire can be closed and you open your end, and by alternately closing and separating the ends of the wire, you will make whatever letters at the other end you desire.

#### Worse's Telegraphic Recording Instrument.

There are various kinds of instruments for recording upon paper the several marks indicating letters. We can only explain one of them in the space we have.

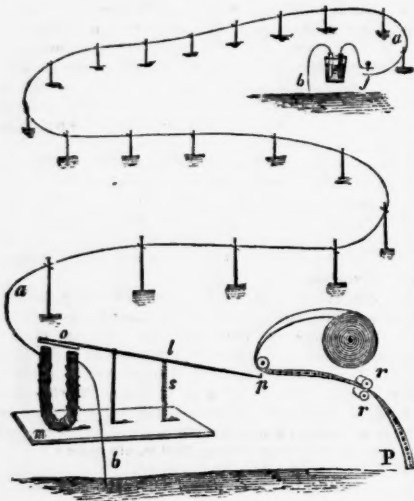


Fig. 6.

In fig. 6, the wire, coming from a distant battery, passes around a piece of soft iron *m* bent upward like a horse-shoe, and called a *horse-shoe magnet*. Above the upper end of this is a bit of iron, *o*, upon the end of an arm or lever, which turns upon a pivot, with a light spring *s* to draw down the right end. Upon the right end of this lever is an upturned point *p*. Now when the wire *a* is closed at *j* to send a current from the battery, *m* will become a magnet and draw down the iron bar *o*, upon *m*, and cause the point *p* to fly up, and puncture the paper *p*, which is moved steadily along by clock-work acting upon the rollers, *r, r*. If a short current only is sent, by simply touching the wire at *j* for an instant, a single dot will be punctured in the paper by the point *p*. If a long current be sent by holding the wires together at *j*, the point *p* will be held against the paper, and mark it as it is drawn along by the rollers, *r, r*, thus - - - - . In this manner, just the desired succession of dots and marks will be made by the person working the wire at *j*, though he may be hundreds of miles distant. A series of recording instruments, dispersed along a wire, will all be worked simultaneously by breaking and closing the current at *j*, or at any other place.

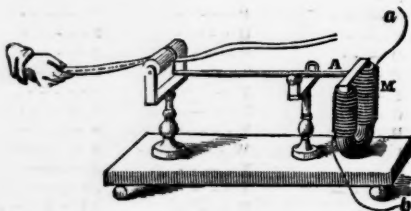


Fig. 7.

Fig. 7 shows the recording instrument on a larger scale with the clock work for moving the paper omitted. Through the wire *a* coming from a distance, and *b* entering the ground, the current of electricity passes around

*M*, making a magnet of it for the instant. This draws down the lever *A* and punctures or marks the paper, here moved along by hand.

#### Telegraphic Wires.

These most of you have seen. In land telegraphs, they are usually carried along on high poles. They are fastened to these by glass, for the electricity will not pass off to the ground through glass. It travels a long way in a copper or an iron wire, rather than attempt to go through glass, or dry wood even; but if there were no glass insulators, it would run down the poles when wet with rain or dew, and hasten back through the earth, to the other side of the battery.

Sometimes it is desirable to carry wires under ground. If this is done, it is necessary to cover them with glass tubes, or what is more convenient, gutta percha, a kind of gum which prevents the escape of the electricity to the soil. And this brings us to the

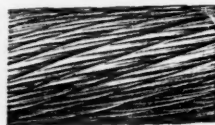


Fig. 8.

#### Atlantic Telegraph.

You have doubtless read, ere this, of the long wire (1950 miles), or rather bundle of wires, which is now stretched along the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean, all the way from Newfoundland to Ireland; and of the fact that two men stand on the opposite shores of the wide and mighty deep, and hold instantaneous converse with each other. You have heard that, quick as thought, a message is sent from New Orleans, or St. Louis, to Newfoundland, thence as quickly to Ireland, thence across an arm of the sea and over England, next across or under the English Channel to France, and away over Europe. But on this wonderful feat, and the grand results to grow out of it, we must not dwell—at least, not now. We will barely stop to show you a cut or two, and describe the Cable that now lies way down on the bottom of the sea, far below the abodes of the fishes, (which, like ourselves, must have access to the air). There, where no living animal has ever gone, or will probably ever go, lies that little cable, through which pulsates the thoughts of two hemispheres.

Figs. 8 and 10 show the full size of the cable with the several different parts of which it is made up. It is scarcely larger than a man's little finger. We laid a five cent piece upon the end of a part of the cable, and it nearly covered it.

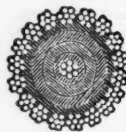


Fig. 9.

Fig. 9 shows the end of the cable, and you can measure its size yourself. You will see that it is less than  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in diameter.

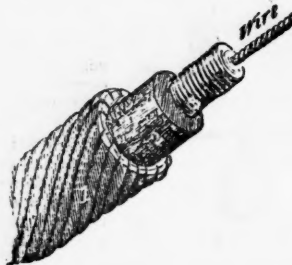


Fig. 10.

Looking in the center of fig. 9, you will see the ends of seven little copper wires, no larger than a small pin. The same bundle of wires is shown in fig. 10. Seven are used to give greater security against any flaw in a single wire. These are twisted together like the strands of a rope, which fits them for stretching when overstrained. The whole seven conducting wires, put together, are about the size of a large knitting-needle, and through these the entire current of electricity must pass—the rest of the cable being only for protection and insulation.

Is it not wonderful, that these can be so covered that the current of electricity will follow out their whole length in either direction and return through the earth, instead of striking out at once through the thin coating—not three-eighths of an inch in thickness? But so it is, and the little battery at either end will send its lightning current through the whole 1950 miles in perhaps less than a second of time, and magnetize the iron signal bar at the other end.

Around the conducting copper wire is placed three separate thin coatings of gutta percha, forming the core (3) which is only  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch in diameter. The gutta percha is put on in three coatings instead of one, to avoid flaws or air holes, as no three of these would be likely to occur at the same point. So perfect is the covering, that a current of electricity was sent through 2500 miles of it with a battery made by taking a 22 cent piece, (English Shilling), cutting a slip of zinc of the same size, and putting between them a bit of paper simply moistened with the tongue! One end of the wire touched the shilling and the other the zinc, and a delicate instrument showed that the current went through the whole 2500 miles of wire!

Tarred rope is wound around the core as shown at (2) in fig. 10. Outside of this, eighteen strands of iron wire rope are wound spirally. Each of these wire ropes is made up of seven wires, each of them one-twenty-second part of an inch in diameter.

We then have 7 conducting copper wires within, and 126 (7 times 18) iron wires as an outer protection, or 133 wires in all; and these run around spirally. If all these wires were straightened out, and joined end to end, they would reach nearly half a million of miles—or nearly twenty times around the earth!

Fig. 11. In this we present a profile of the bed of the Atlantic ocean, along which the cable is laid. The figures along the side, show the depth of the ocean at these points. Thus you will see that near the mid ocean, the water is 12,420 feet deep. As 5,280 feet make a mile, it is here a little over 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles to the bottom. You can get an idea of this depth by imagining a rope stretched out to a point 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  miles from your feet, and then thinking of this rope as let down from a ship. The head almost swims at the thought of the deep body of water it would pass through. But down below this lies the Atlantic Cable.

Get your maps out now, and study the position of the cable which extends from Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, to Valentia Bay on the west coast of Ireland.

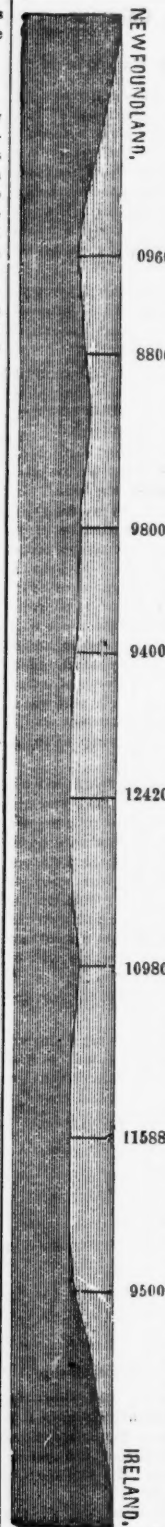


Fig. 11.

#### Note to Boys and Girls.

In order to make room for the Telegraph, we have left over sundry other interesting things, designed for this department. We are happy to announce to our young readers, also, that we expect hereafter to have in these columns, the assistance of the renowned "Uncle Frank," known the world over for his scores of interesting books such as "Uncle Frank's Home Stories," "Uncle Frank's Boy's and Girl's Library," "Theodore Thinker's Tales for Little Folks," "The World as It Is," "Stories about Animals," and we know not how many more. With all the previous help, and now "Uncle Frank," and others yet to come in all departments of the paper, will not the *Agriculturist* soon be "a whole team and a horse to let,"



to say nothing of "the little dog running under the wagon?" So bring along all the boys and girls in the land into the Agriculturist Family. The big tent will cover them all, and there will be on the long tables plenty of cakes, sweetmeats, nuts, raisins, and oranges, to supply them all.

### Market Review, Weather Notes, &c.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST OFFICE,  
New York, Aug 23, 1888

During a month past, the wholesale Produce Markets have been more active, with an improvement in prices of leading articles, owing to moderate arrivals. The general impression has been that, taking the whole country together, the wheat crop has fallen short of an average yield, and that the oat crop has partially failed. Holders of wheat are, therefore, in no hurry to sell, and speculators are looking out for a further rise. The foreign demand, however, is small. The Flour Inspectors adopted more rigid rules on Aug. 2, which cut off a large amount sent forward as good, and produced a considerable rise in the regularly inspected and branded article. Sound, prime lot of wheat are sparingly offered with an upward tendency, and prices favoring sellers. Corn closes irregularly, with a less plentiful supply of unsound and inferior lots. Good prime lots are in slack demand at lagging prices. The prospect of the incoming crop is generally very good. Rye is not abundant, with light demand, and prices steady. Barley, very little doing. Oats, sound and sweet, are scarce and much wanted; prices favoring sellers. Cotton, firmer rates recently. The first new bale, received from Texas, Aug. 14, sold at 16½c. per lb. Our available supply is 33,754 bales against 32,584 same time last year. Total receipts at all shipping ports to latest dates, 3,066,549 bales against 2,905,189 bales to same date last year. Exports so far this year 2,554,869 bales; last year, 2,233,966 bales. Hay, in fair supply and demand at uniform prices. Hemp, quiet at nominal prices. Hops, under recent unfavorable reports from growing districts, have been more sought after by speculators. Rice, in good request for export. Seeds, very lightly dealt in. Tobacco, offered more freely at easier rates, which has attracted attention. Wool has been actively inquired for at firm quotations. Provisions have been unsettled. Hog products close heavily; other articles, firmly. Sugars were actively sought after early in the month, at higher rates, but closed quietly. Coffee, Teas, and Molasses lightly dealt in.

#### CURRENT WHOLESALE PRICES.

	July 23.	Aug 23.
Flour—Superf to Extra Star	\$4 10 @ 4 40	\$4 85 @ 5 30
Common to Fancy Western	4 05 @ 4 35	4 85 @ 5 30
Extra Western	5 20 @ 7 00	5 20 @ 8 00
Fancy to Extra Genesee	4 40 @ 6 50	5 40 @ 7 75
Mixed to Extra Southern	4 65 @ 7 50	5 50 @ 8 50
RYE FLOUR—Fine and Super	3 00 @ 3 60	3 50 @ 4 35
CORN MEAL	3 65 @ 4 25	4 25 @ 4 75
WHEAT—Canada White	1 05 @ 1 18	1 19 @ 1 37½
Western White	1 03 @ 1 30	1 18 @ 1 52
Southern White	1 15 @ 1 43	1 28 @ 1 62½
All kinds of Red	80 @ 1 30	95 @ 1 35
CORN—Yellow	92 @ 95	90 @ 91
White	92 @ 95	85 @ 88
Mixed	67 @ 85	76 @ 88
OATS—Western	46½ @ 47½	51 @ 53
State	45½ @ 46½	50 @ 52
Southern	39 @ 40	33 @ 41
RYE	69 @ 70	81 @ 83
BARLEY	55 @ 62½	60 @ 65
White Beans	90 @ 1 15	1 00 @ 1 15
Black-eyed Peas, per 2 bush	3 37½ @ 3 50	n/a no selling
HAY, in bales, per 100	40 @ 65	40 @ 70
Cotton—Midlands, per lb.	12½ @ 12½	12½ @ 13
RICE, per 100 lbs.	3 00 @ 3 75	2 87½ @ 3 75
HOPS, per lb.	5 @ 7	5½ @ 8
PORK—Mess, per bbl.	17 12½ @ 17 25	16 @ 17 00
Prime per bbl.	12 95 @ 14 00	14 00 @ 14 25
BEEF—Repacked Mess.	11 50 @ 13 50	14 00 @ 14 50
Country mess	10 75 @ 11 50	11 75 @ 12 00
Hogs, Dressed, per 100	53½ @ 7	55 @ 65
Lard, in this per lb.	11 @ 11½	11½ @ 11¾
BUTTER—Western, per lb.	11 @ 12	11 @ 12
State, per lb.	12 @ 22	14 @ 23
CHEESE, per lb.	4 @ 8	4 @ 8
Eggs—Fresh, per dozen	16 @ 17	11½ @ 12½
FEATHERS, Live Geese per lb.	44 @ 50	44 @ 50
Sisal—Clover, per lb.	7½ @ 8	7½ @ 8
Timothy, per bushel	1 75 @ 2 00	2 25 @ 2 62½
SUGAR, Brown per lb.	5½ @ 8½	6½ @ 9½
MOLASSES, New Orleans, pral	40 @ 50	50 @ 52
COFFEE, Rio, per lb.	9½ @ 11½	9½ @ 11½
TOBACCO—Kentucky, &c. per lb.	6½ @ 15	6½ @ 14
Seed Leaf per lb.	9 @ 35	6 @ 25
Wool—Domestic fleece, per lb.	27 @ 46	27 @ 46
Domestic, pulled, per lb.	25 @ 38	25 @ 38
Hemp—Und'rd Amer'n per 100	105 @ 125	105 @ 125
Dressed American, per 100	170 @ 185	180 @ 195
TALLOW, per lb.	9½ @ 10	10 @ 10
OIL—Coke per ton	30 00 @ 37 50	33 50 @ 38 00
POTATOES—Merced, per bbl.	2 00 @ 2 25	2 00 @ 2 25
Long Island, per bush	75 @ 1 00	62 @ 75
Sweet Virginia, per bbl	1 25 @ 1 00	4 50 @ 5 00
TURNIPS—Rutabagas, per bbl.	1 25 @ 1 00	1 00 @ 1 25
BETS, per 100 bunches	2 50 @ 3 00	2 00 @ 3 00
ONIONS, per bbl	2 25 @ 2 50	2 25 @ 2 50
CABBAGES, per 100	2 00 @ 5 00	2 00 @ 5 00
LIMA BEANS, per bushel	62 @ 75	62 @ 75
CUCUMBERS, per 100	25 @ 50	25 @ 50
CORN, per 100 ears	20 @ 40	20 @ 40
SQUASHES, Marrow, per bbl.	1 50 @ 2 50	75 @ 1 00
TOMATOES, per bush	25 @ 37	25 @ 37
WATERMELONS, per 100	14 00 @ 16 00	14 00 @ 16 00
NUTMEG, MELONS, per bbl.	2 50 @ 3 00	2 50 @ 3 00
APPLES—Per bbl.	4 00 @ 4 50	2 50 @ 4 50
PEACHES, per bushel	1 50 @ 2 50	1 50 @ 2 50
PLUMS, per bushel	2 00 @ 3 00	2 00 @ 3 00
BLACKBERRIES, per bush	5 00 @	3 00 @ 3 50
HUCKLEBERRIES, per bush	4 00 @	2 00 @ 2 50
POULTRY—Fowls, per lb.	15 @	15 @
Chickens, Spring, per pair	37 @ 63	37 @ 63
Ducks, per pair	63 @ 1 00	63 @ 1 00
Turkeys, per lb.	15 @	14 @ 16
Geese, each	1 25 @ 1 50	1 25 @ 1 50

N. Y. LIVE STOCK MARKET—RECEIPTS for four weeks, ending Aug. 17, 15,758, viz: week ending July 27, (4,950), i.e. lower; August 3, (3,167), i.e. higher; Aug. 10, (4,311), i.e. lower; Aug. 17, (3,350), i.e. higher. Present prices per lb. net weight. First quality, 9c.—9½c. Medium, 8½c.—9c.; Poor, 6½c.—8c. Average price, 8½c. @ 8½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts large, footing up 51,400 for the four weeks just ended. They are now worth 3½c @ 4c. per lb. live weight, for Sheep, and \$2.00 @ \$1.00 per head for lambs.

HOGS—Arrivals have been heavy, amounting to 29,684 for the past month. Prices have declined to 4½c. @ 5½c. per lb. live weight, for prime corn feed hogs.

THE WEATHER, for the past four weeks, has been much cooler than the preceding month, but on the whole pleasant, and favorable to growing crops. Our Weather Notes, condensed, read: July 21 to 29, clear and fine, (somewhat cool on 25, 26, 27); 30, clear A. M., heavy shower, P. M.; 31, clear and warm. August 1, fine; 2, moderate rain during day; 3, cloudy, with heavy rain at night and next morning; 5, fog A. M., clear and warm P. M.; 6 to 11, clear, fine, and moderately warm; 12, clear A. M., rain P. M.; 18, clear and hot; 19 and 20, clear but quite cool; 21, 22, clear and warmer; 23, clear and cool.

### Agricultural Exhibitions for 1888.

[The following list of fairs is in addition to those published last month. We intended to give the whole in this place, but our regular subscribers have the others on hand, and being unexpectedly crowded for room, we insert only those not before reported. Persons desiring all the fairs will need both the August and September numbers, or they will find the whole in the German edition for September, where we chance to have room for them all.]

Place.	Where held	Date
Amer. Pomol. Soc.	New York	Sept. 14-16
Georgia (S. Central)	Atlanta	Oct. 10-13
Tennessee	Nashville	" 11-16
Maryland	Baltimore	" 19-24
Mississippi	Jackson	Nov. 9-12

#### COUNTY FAIRS.

Place.	Where held	Date
New London	Norwich	Sept. 22-24
Fairfield	Danbury	" 21-21
Litchfield	Litchfield	" 22-23
Windham	Brooklyn	Sept. 24 Oct. 1
Middlesex	Middletown	Oct. 6-8

#### INDIANA.

Morgan	Centerton	Sept. 8-11
Shelby	Shelbyville	" 7-10
Kosciusko	Warsaw	" 13-15
Montgomery	Crawfordsville	" 15-17
Boone	Lebanon	" 16-17
Southwestern	Vincennes	" 19-22
Howard	Kokomo	" 21-23
Jefferson	Mallison	" 22-23
Owen	Spencer	" 22-24
Henry	Newcastle	" 22-21
Wabash	Wabash	" 24-30
Ohio & Switzerland	Enterprise	" 28-30
Scott	Lexington	" 28-30
Sullivan	Carlisle	" 30 Oct. 1
Greene	Bloomfield	Oct. 13-15
Blackford	Harford City	" 14-16
Fulton	Rochester	" 15-16
Southwestern	Vincennes	" 19-22
Howard	Kokomo	" 21-22

#### ILLINOIS.

McLean	Bloomington	Sept. 2-4
Macon	Decatur	" 7-10
Henry	Cambridge	" 8-9
Rock Island	Rock Island	" 8-9
Union	Jonesboro	" 10-11
Lee	Amboy	" 14-17
Champaign	Urbana	" 21-24
Peoria	Peoria	" 21-24
Scott	Waukegan	" 22-24
Winnebago	Rockford	" 21-21
Kane	Geneva	" 23-24
Hancock	Carthage	" 23-25
La Salle	Ottawa	" 28-30
Mercer	Millersburg	" 28-30
Will	Whetson	" 28-30
Du	Joliet	" 28-30
Carroll	Mount Carroll	Sept. 29 Oct. 1
Mason	Havana	" 29 " 1
Warsaw	Warsaw	" 29 " 1
Lake	Libertyville	Oct. 5-7
Livingston	Pointing	" 6-7
Kankakee	Kankakee	" 6-8
Stephenson	Freeport	" 6-8

#### MAINE.

Somerset	Skowhegan	Sept. 28-30
East Somerset	Hartland	Oct. 6-7
Hancock	Ellsworth	" 12-13
Kennebec	Realfield	" 12-14
South Kennebec	Gardner	" 12-11
Lincoln	Jefferson	" 12-14

#### MICHIGAN.

Northern Lenawee	Tecumseh	Sept. 1-16
Ontonagon	Eastonville	" 22-24
Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo	" 22-24
Easton	Charlotte	" 28-30
St. Joseph	Centerville	" 21-30
Rent	Grand Rapids	Oct. 5-7
Calhoun	Marshall	" 6-7
Berrien	Niles	" 6-7
Lenawee	Adrian	" 6-7
Genesee	Flint	" 6-7
Jackson	Jackson	" 6-8
Oakland	Pontiac	" 6-8
Barry	Hastings	" 13-14
Clinton	St. Johns	" 13-14

#### NEW YORK.

Jefferson (Union)	Adams	Sept. 15-16
St. Lawrence	Canton	" 15-17
Lodi	Lodi	" 15-17
Lewis	Torin	" 16-17
Albany	Albany	" 21-24
Chautauque	Fredonia	" 21-23
Dutchess	Washington Hollow	" 21-23
Delaware	Franklin	" 22-23
Tonawanda Valley	Attica	" 22-23

Yates	Penn Yann	" 23-24
Yates	Yates Centre	" 24-25
Brookfield	Clarksville	" 27-28
Schuyler	Warsaw	" 28-29
Wyoming	Warsaw	" 28-30
Niagara	Lockport	" 28-30
Orleans	Albion	" 29-30
Dryden	Dryden	" 30 Oct. 1

#### OHIO.

Clinton	Wilmingon	Sept. 22-24
Darke	Greenville	" 22-24
Madison	Logan	" 22-24
Montgomery	Davton	" 29 Oct. 1
Nuskingum	Zanesville	" 29 " 1
Miami	Troy	" 29 " 1
Wayne	Wester	" 29 " 1
Logan	Bellefontaine	Oct. 5-8
Holmes	Millersburg	" 12-14

#### VIRGINIA.

Lowdown	Leesburg	Oct. 19-20
Valley	Winchester	" 19-22

For other fairs see page 288.

The actual circulation of the Agriculturist to regular subscribers, is believed to be much larger than that of any other Agricultural or Horticultural Journal in the world.

## Advertisements.

Advertisements to be sure of insertion must be received at latest by the 18th of the preceding month.

#### TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion):

##### FOR THE ENGLISH EDITION ONLY.

Twenty-five cents per line of space for each insertion. About 9 words make a line, if undisplayed. One whole column (145 lines) or more, \$30 per column. Business Notices Fifty cents per line.

##### FOR THE GERMAN EDITION ONLY.

Ten cents per line of space for each insertion. One whole column, (130 lines), or more, \$11 per column. Business Notices twenty cents per line.

##### FOR BOTH EDITIONS—ENGLISH AND GERMAN.

Thirty-one cents per line; \$38 per column. Business Notices Sixty-five cents per line.

**SHEPHERD WANTED**—One who thoroughly understands his business—to go to Texas. A single man desired. To the right kind of men a liberal salary will be paid. Call upon or address W. H. S. LILLY, 175 Pearl-st., New York.

**HOME IN THE COUNTRY**—Wanted a situation with a practical farmer within 50 miles of New York, for a boy 13 years of age, where he can make himself generally useful and at the same time have the benefit of country air and diet. Address or call upon T. MCNICOL, 33 W. Washington Place, New York.

**\$500 to \$2,000 a Year!**  
A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY AND DO GOOD!  
More than a Hundred kinds of Popular Books for the People.

**BOOK AGENTS COLPORTEURS AND CANVASSERS** can be a profitable and profitable business by engaging in the sale of our publications. They are all good books, well printed, well bound, and very popular. Scarcely a family in the country but would be glad to buy one or more of them, when brought to their door. From \$5 to \$15 per day can be cleared where perseverance, industry and skill are exercised. Those desiring Agencies will, for particulars, address C. M. SAXTON, 25 Park Row, New York.

**PROFITABLE Employment may be had** by addressing (post-paid) R. SEARS, 161 William-st., N. Y.

**GREAT NATIONAL WORK—FRANK FORESTER'S HORSE AND HORSEMANSHIP OF AMERICA.** Agents wanted for this and other valuable works. Address E. D. BARKER, 348 Broadway, New York.

**1842. THE FLUSHING FEMALE COLLEGE.** at Flushing, L. I. has just closed its sixteenth year. It will re-open on the second Monday (13th) of September. For circulars add as the President Rev. W. H. GILDER.

### CAUTION.

All persons are hereby cautioned against using, making or vending any machines in violation of CHAS. W. CAHOON'S Patent for SOWING SEED and GRAIN BROADCAST, issued Sept. 1st, A. D. 1857, and re-issued on the 11th day of May last. Suit have already been commenced against A. Leach, the assignor of Aaron Ring, for using and selling machines under the Ring patent; and also against the manufacturers of the Ring Machines. And any person who shall hereafter be found using or vending any of the Ring Machines or in any way violating said Caution's patent, will be prosecuted immediately. D. H. FURBISH, Proprietor.

D. H. FURBISH, Esq. BOSTON, May 21, 1858.  
Dear Sir:—I have examined with care the model of a broadcast sower, presented in the Patent Office by Aaron Ring, and am clearly of the opinion that machine made according to that model would be an infringement of the Letters-Patent issued to the assignees of Charles W. Caution, on the 11th of May instant. Yours respectfully, GEORGE T. CURTIS.

D. H. FURBISH, Esq. PORTLAND, June 1, 1858.  
Dear Sir:—Having seen the machine of Aaron Ring in operation, I entertain no doubt of its being an infringement of the patent issued to C. W. Caution's assignees. Yours truly, EDWARD FOX.

**PERKINS' Corn Husking Machine, \$5.50.**  
Agents wanted to solicit orders in every Town and County. Terms usually liberal. Address J. PERKINS & CO., West Killingly, Conn.



# **PARSONS & CO., Flushing, N. Y., near New-York City.** **Nurseries of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, Vines and Roses.** **Green-house and Stove Plants, Exotic Grapes, &c.**

## Country Homes.

Intelligent men, who know what constitutes a true social life, who value their own enjoyment, or who have children whose physical and moral health are to them of more importance than everything else, are rapidly coming to the conclusion that these are to be obtained more thoroughly in the country than in the city. Those who are compelled to study economy are becoming convinced that the country is the *cheapest* place to live in; and the suburbs of villages which are near the city are thus rapidly filling up.

This applies particularly to villages like FLUSHING, on Long Island, less than an hour's railroad ride from New-York, where epidemics rarely prevail, where children are robust and healthy, where the country is highly cultivated, abounding in pleasant walks and drives, and where numerous Schools aid the parent in the education of his children. (See end of first column, next page.)

To all who settle in such localities, whether with ample or moderate incomes, every item of information is welcome which may enable them to cultivate their grounds, grow trees and flowering plants, and surround themselves with every thing in nature which can make a home attractive and enjoyable.

After building the house, which should be done with regard to comfort more than show, the first thing is to prepare the LAWN. But of this we have not room to speak here. Directions for forming it we will gladly furnish. The next object which should receive attention is the

## FRUIT GARDEN,

in which should always be found the following plants, while the possessor of large grounds can increase the list at his pleasure. Throughout this article the *prices* will be given, in order that the planter may form accurately his estimate of expense, bearing in mind that the prices are for moderate sized trees, that large trees for immediate effect always command an extra price; and that there is a slight additional charge to cover the cost of material for packing. In naming the following as well adapted to a limited space, the Proprietors wish it clearly understood that the kinds enumerated throughout the advertisement, are but a very small *proportion* of the varieties contained in their collection, and detailed in their Catalogue, which can be obtained as stated below.

ASPARAGUS.....	75 cents per 100 plants.
RHUBARB.—Linnæus.....	35 cents each.
<b>CURRENTS.—Per Dozen.</b>	
Red Dutch.....	\$1.25 Black Grape..... 1.50
White Dutch.....	1.25 Cherry..... 2.50
<b>GOOSEBERRIES.—Per Dozen.</b>	
Houghton's Seedling.....	1.50 Large English sorts..... 1.50
<b>RASPBERRIES.—Per Dozen.</b>	
Red Antwerp.....	1.00 Knevet's Giant..... 2.00
Foster's.....	1.00 Brinckle's Orange..... 2.00
<b>BLACKBERRY.—New Rochelle.....</b>	
1.50 per dozen.	
<b>STRAWBERRIES.—25 cents per Dozen.</b>	
Herr's New Pine.....	McAvoy Superior.....
Early Scarlet.....	Jenney's Seedling.....
Hovey's Seedling.....	
<b>GRAPE VINES.—Each.</b>	
Isabella.....	0.25 Concord..... 1.00
Catawba.....	0.35 Diana..... 1.00
<b>DWARF WALNUT TREES.....</b>	
25 cents each.	
FILBERT Do.....	25 cents each.
FIG Do.....	25 cents each.

The next object to receive attention should be the **Orchard.** in which the following selection, from a large variety, is well adapted to a limited space:—

<b>APPLES.—25 cents each.</b>	
Early Bougn.....	Rhode Island Greening.....
Early Harvest.....	Shenandoah.....
Red Astrachan.....	Porter.....
Summer Rose.....	Baldwin.....
Autumn Bougn.....	Boston Russett.....
Gravenstein.....	Newtown Pippin.....
Fall Pippin.....	Danvers' Winter Sweet.....
Northern Spy.....	Yellow Bellflower.....
<b>PEARS.—50 cents each.</b>	
Madeleine.....	Louise Bonne.....
Bartlett.....	Seckel.....
Urbaniste.....	Buffum.....
Beurre d'Anjou.....	Lawrence.....
Beurre Diel.....	Duchesse d'Angouleme.....
Fondante d'Automne.....	Vicar of Winkfield.....
<b>CHERRIES.—50 cents each.</b>	
Black Eagle.....	Governor Wood.....
Black Tartarian.....	Mayduke.....
The Bearre.....	Early Richmond.....
Downer's Late Red.....	Ardent's Whiteheart.....
<b>PLUMS.—50 cents each.</b>	
Coe's Golden Drop.....	Lawrence Favorite.....
Smith's Orleans.....	Golden Gage.....
Yellow Gage.....	Washington.....
Reine Claude de Bavay.....	Lombard.....
<b>PEACHES.—25 cents each—large reduction by the 100.</b>	
Large Early York.....	Old Mixon Cling.....
Old Mixon Free.....	Golden Favorite.....
Coolidge's Favorite.....	George IVth.....

Of apples, pears, and cherries, standards should be planted twenty feet apart, and dwarfs, ten feet. The dwarfs are best adapted to garden culture.

Stump of the World.....	Crawford's Early.....
Fox Seedling.....	Crawford's Late.....
Heath Cling.....	Heath Free.....
<b>NECTARINES.—35 cents each.</b>	
Early Violet.....	Boston.....
Elruge.....	Staunwick from Syria.....
<b>APRICOTS.—35 cents each.</b>	
Early Peach.....	Moorpark.....
Large Early.....	Bienheim.....

**QUINCES.—Orange.....** 25 cents each.  
**MULBERRIES.....** 25 cents each.  
**MADEIRA NUT.....** 50 cents each.  
**PECAN NUT.....** 25 cents each.  
 Before planting an Orchard the ground should be cultivated at least one year with root crops, having been spread with stable manure at the rate of 1500 bushels to the acre. Where it is possible the soil should be double trenched, keeping the black earth on the top. Where this is too expensive, plowing to the depth of 18 inches is indispensable.

A provision for the *palate* of the family having thus been made, equal care should be entertained for their pleasure and comfort. Nothing external will more conduce to this than a smooth green turf, and

## Trees, Shrubs and Flowers.

If the ground is prepared the trees can very properly be planted before the building of the house or preparing the lawn, but such a plan is not always convenient.

The taste of the owner also is generally better developed after the erection of the house. According to the capability of the grounds, these may be planted, singly or in groups,

## ORNAMENTAL TREES.

Of these the following are the finest, although the list can be profitably enlarged in proportion to the extent of the grounds.

The outside lines of the Lawn should first be planted with a thick belt of Evergreens ten feet apart. A back ground being thus formed, other trees can be embroidered upon it to suit the taste of the owner. For this purpose the most satisfactory tree under all circumstances is the

## NORWAY SPRUCE.

This can be furnished at prices ranging from ten cents to a dollar each, according to the object desired by the planter. Many plant the belt very thickly with trees worth only \$20 per 100, and when they grow crowded transplant them to other parts of the lawn. This gives a thick belt very soon. Other good *Evergreens* for grouping or planting singly are the following:—In grouping, Evergreen and Deciduous Trees should never be planted together, and strong contrasts in the color of foliage always produce the finest effect.

White Pine.....	Each.....	Each.....
Austrian Pine.....	0.75 Atlas Cedar.....	2.00
Bhotan Pine.....	0.75 Balsam Fir.....	0.50
White Spruce.....	1.50 Silver Fir.....	1.00
Hemlock Spruce.....	0.75 Scotch Fir.....	0.75
Himalayan.....	1.00 Arbor Vitæ.....	0.50

Of the large **DECIDUOUS TREES** the following can be recommended:—

Sycamore Maple.....	Each.....	Each.....
Sugar Maple.....	0.50 Linden.....	0.50
Norway Maple.....	0.50 Larch.....	0.50
Tulip Tree.....	0.50 Ash in variety.....	0.50
Oriental Plane.....	0.50 Beech, European.....	0.50
Elm American.....	0.50 Beech, Purple.....	1.00
Oak American.....	0.50 Liquidambar.....	0.50
Elm, English.....	0.50 Cypress, Deciduous.....	0.50
	0.50 Weeping Willows.....	0.50
	0.50 Oak, English.....	0.50

The first eight of the above, if of a size commanding a dollar or more, are very suitable for avenues.

Deciduous trees of a *lower* growth include among the best

Mountain Ash.....	Each.....	Each.....
Kentucky Coffee.....	0.50 Silver Bell.....	0.25
Laburnum.....	0.75 Catalpa.....	0.50
White Fringe.....	0.50 Magnolia Glauca.....	0.50
Purple.....	0.50 " Tripetala.....	0.50
Ash Leaf Maple.....	0.50 " Acuminata.....	0.50
	0.50 " Macrophylla.....	2.00
	0.50 Chinese.....	2.00

The prices attached to the ornamental trees are for those of moderate size. Where purchasers wish a larger size for immediate effect, they should name the price they are willing to pay.

## EVERGREEN SHRUBS.

For undergrowth and massing, as well as planting singly, the following selection of **SHRUBS** may be safely made. For massing, nothing whatever can compare with the Rhododendron. Its evergreen foliage is very beautiful in winter, and its flowers are more gorgeous than those of any other shrub.

The Catawbiense, with its varieties, is the only desirable species which is perfectly hardy.

Rhododendron Catawbiense.....	Each.....	Each.....
do. grafted varieties.....	0.75 Dwarf Pine.....	0.75
Tree Box.....	2.00 Kalmia.....	0.75
Evergreen Thorn.....	0.50 Cotoneaster.....	0.50
Andromeda Floribunda.....	0.50 Irish Juniper.....	0.75
Golden Arbor Vitæ.....	1.00 Swedish Juniper.....	0.75
Siberian Stone Pine.....	1.00 Siberian Arbor Vitæ.....	0.75

The last three can be particularly recommended. The Siberian Arbor Vitæ makes the finest hedge known.

The Rhododendron and Ghent Azaleas should be planted in a soil of which half is peat.

## DECIDUOUS SHRUBS.

Ghent Azaleas, many sorts.....	Each.....	Each.....
Dertzia Gascilla.....	1.00 Buffalo Berry.....	0.25
Scabia.....	0.50 Oak Leaf Hydrangea.....	0.50
Spiraea Reevesii.....	0.25 Lilac of sorts.....	0.25
" double.....	0.35 Weigelia Rosen.....	0.35
" Prunifolia.....	0.50 Forsythia.....	0.35
" Calosa.....	0.50 Euonymus.....	0.25
" many others.....	0.50 Althea of sorts.....	0.35
Red Flowering Currant.....	0.25 Philadelphia.....	0.25
Indigo Shrub.....	0.50 Pyrus Japonica.....	0.50
Bladder Senna.....	0.25 Cydonia.....	0.25
Mahonia.....	0.25 Upright Honeysuckles.....	0.25
Berberis, Purple.....	0.25 Tamartix.....	0.25
Sweet Scented Shrub.....	0.25 Snowball.....	0.25
Daphne Mezereum.....	0.25	

## VINES

For training on verandahs, covering old trees, making tree umbrellas, &c.

Clematis Flammula & others.....	Each.....	Each.....
Schubert.....	25 Ivy.....	0.25
Helene.....	0.50 Chinese Glycine.....	0.50
Sophia.....	0.50 White Glycine.....	1.00
Lanuginosa.....	0.50 Trumpet Creeper.....	0.25
Honeysuckles of sorts.....	0.75 " Chinese do. & others.....	0.50
Standishii & others.....	0.35	

## FOR HEDGE PLANTS

American Arbor Vitæ.....	\$20 to \$40 per 100
Osage Orange.....	10 per 1000
Buckthorn.....	12 per 1000

## PEONIES.

Tree Peony.....	1.50 each
" varieties.....	1.50 to 2.00
Herbaceous of sorts.....	0.50

## ROSES.

No flower will give so much pleasure as the Rose; beautiful in its bud, beautiful in its expanded bloom, beautiful on a single bush, in groups and masses, in the conservatory of the rich, or in the window of the poor, it possesses a charm superior to those of any other flower. They are cultivated by Parsons & Co. in very large quantities, and of the finest varieties only, of which they have nearly 400 choice kinds in growth. All particulars respecting their cultivation will be found in "Parsons on the Rose," a standard Work, to be obtained of Wiley and Hare, or any of the booksellers in New York.

Of those which bloom more than once in the season, the CHINA, TEA, and BOURBON varieties, though exceedingly valuable, require protection in the winter.

The REMONTANTS are perfectly hardy and have several distinct periods of bloom during the year. This, therefore, is the best class of Roses for general use.

Those which bloom only once in the year, such as Garden Roses, Moss Roses, &c., are generally hardy.

A few of the *best* of each class are named below. Where a quantity is wanted, and the selection from this list is left to the Proprietors, they will be furnished by the hundred at the following rates, which do not apply to any quantity less than a hundred:—

Remontants.....	Tea.....	and China.....	\$25 per 100.
Bourbon.....	Moss.....	and Other classes.....	\$30 per 100.

The kinds thus selected by the proprietors will not be of inferior quality, but those which are cultivated in larger quantities on account of their excellence.

## REMONTANT.

Adele Mauze.....	0.75	Gaunt des Batailles.....	0.50
Anandine.....	0.50	Joanne Huet.....	0.50
Augustine Mee.....	1.00	Louis Odier.....	1.00
Baronne Prevost.....	0.50	Is X.....	0.75
Dr. Arnal.....	1.00	Sydonie.....	0.50

**BOURBON.**—50 cents each, except those noted.

Appoline.....	1.00	Madam Marat.....	
Bouquet de Flore.....		Mrs. Bonquet.....	
Cardinal Fesch.....		Queen of Hibernia.....	
Henri Plantier.....		Souvenir de la Malmaison.....	
Imperatrice Josephine.....			

**CHINA, TEA, AND NOISETTE.**—35 cents each.

Antoinette Bouvage.....		Louis Philippe.....	
Archess Therese Isabelle.....		Leon Felix Bigot.....	
Devonensis.....		Nemesis.....	
Eugene Beaucharnais.....		Ophir.....	
Feilenberg.....		Pactole.....	
La Charmante.....		Safrano.....	
Lady Warrender.....		Solitaire.....	
Lamarque.....		Triomphe du Luxembourg.....	

**JUNE ROSES.**—All 50 cents each.

Baron Cuvier.....		Hortensia.....	
Boula de Nanteuil.....		Le Calaisienne.....	
Capitaine Sisolet.....		Ellet Parfait.....	
Chenedole.....		Queen of Summer.....	
Comtesse Mole.....		Rien ne me surpasse.....	
Coupe d'Hebe.....		Schismaker.....	
Duc de Trevisse.....		Sophie de Marseille.....	
Duke of Sussex.....		Tibulle.....	
Duke of Cambridge.....		Tricolor.....	
Fugens.....		York and Lancaster.....	
Grandissimma.....			

## MOSS.

Alice Leroy.....		Luxembourg.....	
Crimson.....		Perpetual White.....	
Crispa.....		Princess Adelaide.....	
Hooker's Blue.....			

## CLIMBING.

Baltimore Belle.....		Perpetual Pink.....	
Milledgeville Prairie.....		Queen of the Prairies.....	
Miss Gannell.....		Virgin Lass.....	

## Greenhouse Department.

### NINE HOUSES.

Greenhouses are generally thought to be within the reach of the rich only. They can, however, be erected at very moderate prices, and one costing only \$300 would hold many plants.

Visitors are invited to examine the houses which are stocked with blooming and sale plants, and will always give pleasure.

They are mostly 20 feet wide and 100 feet long.

No 1.—Is devoted to the fruiting of Exotic Grapes, in order the



## GREEN-HOUSE DEPARTMENT CONTINUED.

there may be no error in the varieties which they cultivate in pots.

- No. 2.—Is devoted exclusively to Camellias, which are cultivated in large quantities.  
No. 3.—Is devoted partly to Camellias, and partly to Azaleas and other Greenhouse plants.  
No. 4.—To Heaths and other plants.  
No. 5.—To Orchideous and Stove plants.  
No. 6.—To large specimen plants.  
No. 7.—To propagation.  
No. 8.—To Roses and bedding plants.  
No. 9.—To general stock.

## EXOTIC GRAPES.

The following are the best sorts for culture under glass:—

- |                                                                     |                                   |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 year old, 50 cents each; 2 do., 75 cents each; extra strong, \$1. | 75 cents each; extra strong, \$1. |
| Black Hamburg.                                                      | Plumed Tokay.                     |
| Black Prince.                                                       | White Sweetwater.                 |
| Golden Chasselas.                                                   | Constantia de Zante.              |
| Grizzly Frontignan.                                                 | Red Chasselas.                    |
| Royal Muscadine.                                                    | Kew.                              |
| Muscot of Alexandria.                                               | Zinfandel.                        |

## GREENHOUSE PLANTS.

Below will be found a selection of some of the best varieties, some of which are suitable for window culture, some for cheap houses, and others for stores and conservatories.

- |                                  |                               |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Abutilon Van Houttei. 25 to 1.00 | Echites picta. 1.00           |
| insigne. 0.50                    | ananas. 1.00                  |
| Acacia armata. 0.25 to 1.00      | Russellianum elegans. 1.00    |
| inermis. 0.25 to 1.00            | truncatum spectabile. 1.50    |
| cultriformis. 1.00               | Erythrina caffra. 0.50        |
| longissima. 0.50                 | Euphorbia sanguinea. 0.50     |
| grandis. 0.50                    | Franciscana gracilis. 0.50    |
| San Leonid. 1.00                 | conteriflora. 0.50            |
| equarossa citrina. 0.50          | angusta. 0.75                 |
| Avicula crenulata. 0.50 to 3.00  | Fuchsia Duchesse de Lan-      |
| Azalea latifolia. 0.38 to 2.00   | caster. 0.50                  |
| nivalis plena. 0.50 to 3.00      | Honeybell. 0.50               |
| Gleditsia. 1.00                  | Commodore. 0.50               |
| wirgata. 1.00                    | Mrs. Tait. 0.50               |
| anane. 1.00                      | Psyche. 0.50                  |
| vittata. 1.00                    | Ajax. 0.50                    |
| Beauty of Europe. 1.00           | John of Arc. 0.50             |
| Narcissodora. 1.00               | Glory. 0.50                   |
| Stanhopea. 1.00                  | Lady Franklin. 0.50           |
| ranunculacea. 1.00               | Incomparable (Mayle). 0.50    |
| Bouvardia glabra. 0.50           | Queen Victoria. 1.00          |
| Brussard Josephina. 1.00         | Gardena Devonensis. 0.50      |
| Canebrake alba plena. 0.75       | Whitfield. 1.00               |
| candidissima. 0.75               | Fortunio. 0.50                |
| Chasclotti. 1.00                 | Genista fragrans. 0.50        |
| Duchess of Orleans. 0.75         | Gloxinia imperialis. 1.00     |
| Florida. 1.00                    | Wilsonii. 1.00                |
| Pestili. 1.00                    | Nobilis. 1.00                 |
| Hempstead. 0.75                  | Leonie Van Houtte. 1.00       |
| Henri Favis. 1.00                | Grand Sultan. 1.00            |
| Jefferson. 1.00                  | Grevillea Tiltmannii. 0.50    |
| Mrs. Abby Wilder. 1.00           | Sternbergii. 0.50             |
| Princess Balchocli. 1.00         | sulphurea. 0.50               |
| Wilderi. 1.00                    | lavandulacea. 0.50            |
| Campylotrypa discolor. 0.50      | Hoya imperialis. 2.00         |
| Cineraria Lady Home Camp. 0.50   | picta. 2.00                   |
| bell. 1.00                       | Hydrangea Japonica. 0.38      |
| Rose morn. 0.75                  | Ixora coccinea superba. 1.00  |
| Resplendant. 0.50                | speciosa. 0.50                |
| Advancer. 0.50                   | Javanica. 1.00                |
| Lady Camosa. 0.50                | Lilium longiflorum. 0.50      |
| Katella. 0.50                    | lanceifolium album. 1.00      |
| Cissus oleocolor. 0.50           | punctatum. 1.00               |
| Clerodendron fallax. 0.50        | rubrum. 1.00                  |
| Bungei. 0.50                     | speciosum. 1.00               |
| Clethra arborea. 0.50            | Medinilla erythrophylla. 0.50 |
| Chivianobilia. 1.00              | speciosa. 0.50                |
| Correa Cavendishii. 0.75         | Moss Cavendishii. 2.00        |
| speciosa. 0.50                   | Jacua. 2.00                   |
| Lindleyana. 1.00                 | Pimelia spectabilis. 1.00     |
| brilliant. 1.00                  | Rhopala elegans. 0.50         |
| delicata. 0.50                   | Rojeria amena. 0.50           |
| Oryon pictum. 0.75               | cordata. 0.75                 |
| Cyclamen Persicum. 0.25          | Rondeletia speciosa. 0.50     |
| Onobrychis. 0.50                 | Sphanotus floribundus. 1.00   |
| rubra. 1.00                      | Thyracanthus lilacina. 0.75   |
| Delytra spectabilis. 0.50        | rutulus. 0.50                 |
| Diplazis grandiflorus. 1.00      | Tremandra viridifolia. 0.75   |
| Dipodemia crassifolia. 1.00      | Viburnum odoratissimum. 1.00  |
| Dracoma terminalis. 0.50         | suspensum. 0.50               |
| nobilis. 1.00                    |                               |

Our collection embraces the finest new Pelargoniums and all the choicest bedding plants, such as Geraniums, Chrysanthemums, Verbenas, Phloxes, Gladioli, Amaryllis, Petunias, Heliotropes, Salvias, &c. No lawn is at all complete which has not its surface variegated with some of the many brilliant bedding plants now cultivated.

It is scarcely proper for the Proprietors to speak of their mode of dealing; they leave that to those who know them. They will simply say, that they do not trust their sales to irresponsible men, whose only object is to make large commissions, irrespective of the interest of the purchaser or the reputation of the proprietors. Reputation and character are of more value in their eyes than money. The first two they wish to secure by air and liberal dealing—the last must take care of itself.

## TRANSPLANTING

Is carefully done at the Nursery, but as the planting is often improperly done by the purchaser, and the trees consequently die, it is expressly understood that the proprietors do not ensure the living of any trees. Directions for transplanting will be found on the cover of their catalogue.

It will be born in mind that the varieties given above are but a small part of the catalogue, which can be obtained on application, as below.

Where very large quantities are wanted by dealers, or others, a liberal discount will be made.

SMALL TREES CAN BE FURNISHED AT HALF THE ABOVE PRICES.

## TERMS CASH.

For packing, a charge will be made simply covering cost, and the trees will be delivered at Fulton Market (New York City) free of freight.

Priced and detailed catalogues will be furnished on the grounds, or at the office of the Bridgeport Insurance Company, 34 Wall street, New-York City.

FACILITIES OF COMMUNICATION WITH NEW-YORK.

Visitors can reach Flushing from Fulton Market slip, New-York, by boat and railroad six times per day. Time of transit, 50 minutes; leaving both New-York and Flushing at 8, 10, 1, 4, and 5 1/2 o'clock.

## FRUIT TREES!

FOR AUTUMN OF 1858.

ELLWANGER & BARRY solicit the attention of Planters, Nurserymen and Dealers in Trees to their present stock which has never been equaled in extent, nor surpassed in vigor, health, and beauty of growth. In its propagation and culture the utmost care has been taken to insure accuracy.

APPLES on free stock for orchards, 2 to 4 yrs from bud and graft. do on Paradise and Doucain stock for gardens, 2 to 3 yrs. PEARs on Pear stock, 2 to 3 years from bud. do on Quince stock, 2 years from bud. do on Quince stock, 3 to 4 years, with fruit buds. CHERRIES on Mazzard stocks, 2 years from bud. do on Mahaleb stocks, 2 years from bud. QUINCES, Orange, Portugal and Rea's Seedling, a superb new variety.

ENGLISH FILBERTS. SPANISH CHESTNUTS. GRAPES, Foreign for culture under glass, strong, well ripened plants in pots of all the best varieties.

BLACKBERRIES, New-Rochelle, or Lawton and Dorchester, (the largest stock in existence.)

RASPBERRIES, a general collection, including those fine new everbearing sorts, "Belle de Fontenay" and "Merveille de quatre Saisons."

GOOSEBERRIES, the best English sorts, and an immense stock of the American Seedling that bears most profusely and never mildews.

CURRENTS, White Grape, Cherry, Victoria, Black Naples, and many other old and new sorts.

RHUBARB, including Linnaeus, Prince Albert, Giant, Victoria, and many others.

All who are interested are respectfully invited to examine the stock and prices. The following Catalogues are sent gratis, prepaid, to all who apply and inclose one stamp for each.

No. 1—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits.

No. 2—Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees, &c.

No. 3—Descriptive Catalogue of Greenhouse & Bedding plants.

No. 4—Wholesale or Trade List.

See advertisement of Ornamental Trees, Fruits, &c.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

## A FROST &amp; CO.,

Genesee Valley Nurseries,  
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Have published their Wholesale Catalogue, No. 4, of Fruit, Ornamental Trees, Plants, &c., containing prices for the Autumn of 1858.

All those parties who wish to purchase largely, will consult their interest by examining this Catalogue. It is sent free to all applicants, by inclosing a stamp.

## Stephen Hoyt &amp; Sons,

NEW-CANAN, CT.

Offer for sale a large and choicestock of Fruit and Ornamental trees.

Comprising 40,000 apple trees 3 and 4 years from the bud.

50,000 peach trees 1 year.

Pear, Cherry, Plum, Apricot and Quince trees.

Current, Gooseberry, Raspberry and Blackberry plants.

Horse Chestnut, Mountain Ash, Larch, Tulip, Black Walnut.

Silver, Sugar and Norway Maples.

20,000 Norway Spruce from 1 to 5 feet high.

20,000 American Arbor Vitas from 1 to 6 feet high.

Balsam Fir, Pine, Hemlock, &c., &c.

100,000 Sugar Maples, seedlings one year old.

100,000 American Elm, &c.

August, 1858.

## New-Brunswick, N. J., Nurseries.

EDWIN ALLEN, invites attention to his large stock of Trees and Plants now on sale—all of which are grown under his personal care and can be relied upon as genuine and true to name.

His stock of Apple, Pear, Cherry and Plum is large, and being budded upon seedling stocks, possesses a beauty of growth seldom equalled, and comprises the best sorts in cultivation.

The Strawberry commences Burr's New Pine, Hovey's Seedling, Scarlet Maunette, (Prince's) McAvoy's Superior, Large Early Seedling, Morland's, Walker's Seedling, &c. Also Linnaeus Rhubarb; Giant Asparagus; Grape Vines; &c., &c.

A descriptive low priced Catalogue will be mailed gratis by addressing as above.

## Fruit and Ornamental Trees for Sale.

The subscriber would call attention the coming season to his large stock of Peach and other fruit trees, embracing Apple, Pear and Cherry, both Dwarf and Standard, of extra and medium sizes. Also Apricots, Almonds, Plums, Quinces, &c., with a large stock of Evergreen and Deciduous trees suitable for ornamenting grounds at reasonable prices; and 50,000 one year's growth Silver Maple seedlings, and other Nursery stock.

Catalogues or Trade List, with prices annexed, will be sent to all who inclose one-cent stamp for each.

Address ISAAC PULLEN,

Sept. 1st, 1858. Hightstown, Mercer Co., N. J.

## Cherry Stones, Tree Seeds, &amp;c.

The subscriber's stock of mazzard pits are now to hand in the best condition for germination \$7 per bushel. Preserved in sand from select trees, \$10 per bushel. Dealers and Nurserymen ordering large parcels at reduced rates.

A very large stock of OSAGE ORANGE, ASPARAGUS

ROOTS, &c., at low rates.

The Nursery contains one of the finest collections of trees in the Country. Catalogues gratis.

THOMAS MEEHAN,

Germantown Nurseries,

near Philadelphia, Pa.

## To Nurserymen.

We hereto announce to the trade that we can supply the following stocks of healthy and vigorous growth:

PEAR SEEDLINGS 2 years, (1 year transplanted, fine.)

do do 1 year from seed bed.

MAZZARD CHERRY 1 year, very strong.

do do 2 years, (1 year transplanted, fine.)

do do 1 year from seed bed.

QUINCE STOCKS, Angers and Fontenay, 1 year from cuttings.

MANETTI Rose stocks.

CORNWELL WILLOW for the Weeping sorts.

Priced Lists sent on application.

See other advertisements.

ELLWANGER & BARRY,

Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

## Genesee Valley Nurseries.

FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS,  
ROSES, &c., &c.

THE Proprietors of these well known and extensive Nurseries have on hand a large and well-grown stock of FRUIT TREES, ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, GREEN-HOUSE and BEDDING PLANTS, DAHLIAS, PHLOXES and other HARDY BORDER PLANTS.

The assortment of ROSES is very extensive, and embraces all varieties which could be obtained and which are considered worthy of cultivation. Our collection of HYBRID PERPETUALS is the most complete in the country.

The GREEN-HOUSE DEPARTMENT receives particular attention, and the stock of Fuchsias, Geraniums, and other Green-House Plants, is large and varied. In the

## FRUIT DEPARTMENT,

our stock consists of

APPLES, of the leading varieties, Dwarf and Standard.

PEARS, of all desirable varieties, on Quince and Pear stock.

PLUMS—A choice selection of well-grown trees of popular sorts.

CHERRIES—All the popular sorts, Dwarf and Standard.

PHLOXES—A choice assortment.

NECTARINES, APRICOTS and QUINCES, in variety.

GRAPES—A complete assortment of both native and foreign sorts, including many of recent introduction.

## SMALL FRUITS.

CURRENTS—Twenty-five choice sorts, including many new varieties.

RASPBERRIES, GOOSEBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES and STRAWBERRIES of all new and approved varieties.

We have for the accommodation of NURSERYMEN, STOCKS and RESIDUALS, including APPLE, PEAR, PLUM, CHERRY, QUINCE, &c., &c. Also, SEEDLINGS OF EVERGREEN TREES including Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, Scotch Pine, Austrian Pine, Larch and Hedge Plants.

## ORNAMENTAL DEPARTMENT.

The stock of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, both Deciduous and Evergreen, will be found to embrace all that is desirable among LAWN and STREET TREES and SHRUBS. ROSES, consisting of Hybrid Perpetual and Summer Roses; Moss, Bourbon, Noisette, Tea, Be-gal or China and Climbing or Prairie Roses.

HARDY HERBACEOUS or BORDER PLANTS and BULBOUS FLOWER ROOTS, an extensive assortment.

All the above will be disposed of at low rates, and on advantageous terms. For further details we refer to our full set of Catalogues, which will be mailed to applicants who inclose a one cent stamp, for each.

No. 1. Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits, &c.

No. 2. do do Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, &c.

No. 3. do do Green-House and Bedding Plants, Dahlias, &c.

No. 4. Wholesale or Trade List for Nurserymen and Dealers.

No. 5. Catalogue of Bulbous Flower roots.

All communications to be addressed to

A FROST & CO.,

Genesee Valley Nurseries,

Rochester, N. Y.

Sept. 1858.

ANDRE LEROY'S  
NURSERIES AT  
ANGERS, FRANCE.

The proprietor of these Nurseries—the most extensive in Europe—has the honor to inform his numerous friends and the public that his Catalogue of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs, roses, seedlings, fruit stocks, &c., for the present season, is now ready and at their disposition.

The experience which he has acquired in the last ten years by numerous and important invoices to the U. S., and the special cultures which he has established for that market upon an area of over 300 acres are for his customers a sure guarantee of the proper and faithful execution of their orders.

Apply as heretofore to F. A. Bruguiere, 138 Pearl-St., New-York, his sole Agent in the U. S.

NOTE.—All advertisements or circulars bearing the name of Leroy Angers must not be considered as emanating from our house if they do not at the same time mention that Mr. F. A. Bruguiere is our Agent.

Address F. A. BRUGUIERE, New-York.

ANDRE LEROY, Angers, France.

## To the Tree Trade.

## 100,000 PLUM TREES.

The attention of the Trade is particularly requested to our Plum Trees, of which we offer the present Autumn 100,000 Trees from one to four years old, grown on a vigorous and hardy Plum stock, of which we have the monopoly. These trees are from four to eight feet in height, stocky, and perfect pictures of healthful condition.—The varieties are such, as our experience as Plum orchardists has demonstrated to be eminently worthy of perpetuity.

PLUMS—50,000 4 to 5 feet in height, doz. 100. 250. 300.

one year old. \$3.50 25.00 225.00

PLUMS—6,000 3 to 4 feet in height, 3.00 30.00 180.00

one year old.

PLUMS—38,000 4 to 5 feet in height, 4.50 30.00 250.00

two years old.

PLUMS—10,000 6 to 8 feet in height, 6.00 45.00 400.00

four years old.

C. REAGLES & SON,

UNION NURSERIES,

Sci enectady, N. Y.

## NURSERY TREES AND STOCKS. Sen-

eca Lake Highland Nurseries, Havana, Schuyler Co., N. Y., having been established 17 years, can furnish a most valuable stock, at low rates, to any planting orchards, fruit yards or pleasure grounds, wishing stock to retail or plant in Nurseries, also seeds of the Pear and Apple, and Pits of the Peach, Plum and Cherry. Trees of the genuine "TOMPKINS CO. KING" Apple, the fruit of which sells in New-York, at \$4 to \$8 per barrel can be furnished. Price and descriptive Catalogues furnished gratis on application by mail.

E. C. FROST.

## Catch The Tree Insects.

A NEW SIMPLE and EFFECTIVE apparatus for catching all kinds of INSECTS: Cuckoo Worms, Measur Worms, Aphides, &c., &c., has just been invented by Capt. Wm. W. Taylor, of South Dartmouth, Mass. The immediate home demand is now exhausting all that can be made, but arrangements will soon be completed to manufacture them far enough to meet the wants of a wider demand. For further particulars address

WM. W. TAYLOR,

South Dartmouth, Mass.



## Ornamental Trees, &amp;c.

ELLWANGER & BARRY invite the attention of Nurserymen and Dealers and also gentlemen improving their grounds, Landscape gardeners, &c., to their great stock of Ornamental Trees, Shrubs and Plants, covering upwards of *Ninety Acres*, closely planted, all well grown and in the most perfect health and vigor.

**DECIDUOUS TREES**—Elms, Maples, Cypress, Catalpas, Horse Chestnuts, Larch, Laburnum, Linden, Magnolias, Mountain Ash, Tulip Trees, Salisburia, Poplars, Thorns, &c., &c., of all sizes.

**WEEPING TREES**—Ash, Birch, Elm, Linden, Mountain Ash, Poplar, Thorn, Willow, including the American and Killmar-nock.

**EVERGREEN TREES**—Arbor Vites, (American, Siberian and Chinese,) Red Cedar, Common Juniper, Balsam Fir, European Silver Fir, Norway Spruce, Red American Spruce, African or Silver Cedar, Japan Cedar (Cryptomeria), Pines (Austrian, Scotch, Benthoniana, &c.) Yew (English and Irish) Tree Box, Mahonia, Washington, or "Big Tree" of California, and many other California Evergreens.

**FLOWERING SHRUBS**, including all the finest new varieties of Althea, Calycanthus, Flowering Currant, Deutzia, Lonicera, Lilacs, Spiraea, Syringas, Viburnums, Wiegela, &c., &c.

**CLIMBING SHRUBS**, such as Honeysuckles, Bignonias, Aristotelia, (Pine vine), Clematis, Ivy, &c.

**ROSES**, Paeonies, Dahlias, Phloxes, and other hardy border perennial plants.

Parties interested are invited to examine the stock. To those who buy largely, prices will be made entirely satisfactory as the stock is very great and must be reduced.

The following Catalogues sent gratis, pre-paid, to all who inclose one stamp for each, viz.:

No. 1—Descriptive Catalogue of Fruits.

No. 2—Descriptive Catalogue of Ornamental Trees and Shrubs, &c.

No. 3—Descriptive Catalogue of Dahlias, Greenhouse Plants, &c.

No. 4—Wholesale Catalogue.

See advertisement of Fruit Trees, Stocks, Bulbs, &c.

ELLWANGER & BARRY.

Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

## Bulbous Flower Roots.

ELLWANGER & BARRY offer a large stock of the finest Dutch Bulbs, including Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Lilies, Jonquils, &c., at the lowest rates.

Orders promptly filled after 1st Sept. Priced Catalogues sent gratis.

See other advertisements.

Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

**RUSSIA OR BASS MATS**, selected

expressly for budding and tying GUNNY BAGS,

Twines, &c., suitable for Nursery purposes, for sale in lots to suit by

D. W. MANWAKING, Importer,

248 Front-street, New-York.

## Rebecca Grape Vines for Sale

AT REDUCED PRICES.

2 years old vines, strong plants \$20 per dozen, \$150 per 100.

1 year old vines, good plants \$2 per dozen, \$20 per 100.

Diana, 2 year old vines, strong plants \$8.00 per dozen.

1 year old vines, good plants, \$5.00 "

Concord, 2 year old vines, strong plants, \$9.00 "

1 year old vines, good plants, \$5.00 "

Delaware, 1 year old vines, good plants, \$3.00 each.

Isabella, 2 year old vines, strong plants, \$15.00 per 100.

1 year old vines, good plants, \$10.00 per 100.

Catawba, 2 year old vines, strong plants, \$15.00 per 100.

**STRAWBERRIES**

of the most approved varieties, including Prince's Imperial

Scarlet, Primrose, Magnate the largest of all, price \$2.00 per

hundred, \$10 per thousand.

**LINNEUS RHUBARB**

per dozen, \$2.00; per hundred, \$10.

Also a general assortment of Fruit Trees, Evergreens, &c. I

beg leave to call the attention of those wishing to purchase

Rebecca Vines, as I have the largest stock and strongest

vines of any one.

Terms positively Cash.

WILLIAM BROCKSBANK,

Prospect Hill Nursery, Hudson, Columbia Co., N. Y.

## True Delaware Grape Vines.

From the original stock; also LOGAN, REBECCA, and

DIANA VINES, strong, hardy plants from the open ground,

ready for delivery this Fall. GEO. W. CAMPBELL,

St. 1 1865 Delaware, Ohio.

**LINNEUS RHUBARB**

**ORANGE STRAWBERRY,**

**LAWTON BLACKBERRY.**

Fine plants of the above best varieties for sale in quantity

for field planting, &c., at low rates. Address

FREEMAN & KENDALL, Ravenswood Fruit Garden,

Ravenswood, L. I., near New-York.

**WILSON'S ALBANY SEEDLING!**

**THE BEST AND MOST PROLIFIC STRAWBERRY!!**

**Yields 200 Bushels per Acre!!!**

UNEQUALLED FOR SIZE, COLOR, FLAVOR, FIRMNESS, FRUIT-

FULNESS, and LONG CONTINUED RIPENING—is perfectly hardy.

Can be transplanted safely during the whole of September and

October at the North, and until end of November at the South.

Circulars, with description of fruit, &c., sent to all applicants

inclosing stamps. Price, packed and delivered in Albany, \$10

per thousand, \$1 50 per hundred, or \$1 for fifty. Orders, with

cash, promptly attended to. By

WM. RICHARDSON, 96 South Pearl St.

Albany, N. Y.

## Strawberries.

ELLWANGER & BARRY are prepared to furnish all the

best American and Foreign varieties, new and old, strong,

well-rooted plants, at the lowest rates. All orders, whether

for one dozen or 10,000 plants, promptly filled after 15th Aug.,

packed so as to go by Express safely to the most distant parts

of the country.

Catalogues sent gratis.

Mount Hope Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

## Peabody's Strawberries.

GENUINE PLANTS for sale, (after Sept. 20.) Delivered

in New-York City, carefully packed, at \$1 50 per dozen, or

\$10 per hundred. Address

ROBERT CUNNINGTON, 191 Water-st., New-York.

**PEABODY'S STRAWBERRY** for sale at

\$2 per dozen, or \$10 per hundred.

WILLIAM LAWTON,

New-Rochelle, N. Y.

## The Great Strawberry.

## Feltens Improved Albany Seedling Strawberry.

grown by A. L. FELTEN, of Philadelphia, is now offered for the first time to the public with the assurance, that in all the points which constitute a really desirable first class fruit, (whether for market or private use) it stands without a rival.

It is not only of extraordinary size, but it is far more prolific than any other known variety. The yield has been satisfactorily proven to be fully double that of the most esteemed kinds.

Its color is a deep, rich, glossy red; while in point of flavor, it is not excelled. THE FELTEN SEEDLING is remarkably solid and firm fleshed—which adapts it admirably for carrying to market, preserving, &c. Being a hermaphrodite, and a remarkably early and late bearer, it may justly be regarded as the most desirable strawberry in the market.

Combining as it does the great essentials of extraordinary size, great productiveness, fine color and flavor, unusual firmness of flesh, and late and early bearing, it is offered to the public with the confident belief that it is destined to supersede all others.

Price of Plants, \$3 per dozen, or \$15 per hundred, securely packed, and delivered at any city Express or Depot, free of charge. A handsome illustration of the fruit, natural size, drawn from the growing plant, furnished on post-paid application.

As the supply of plants is limited, early orders are necessary to secure them. As the entire stock of plants are now in our possession, purchasers are cautioned against all attempts to supply them except through our house.

SPANGLER & GRAHAM,

No. 627 Market st. Philadelphia

## NEW ROCHELLE (OR LAWTON)

## BLACKBERRY PLANTS.

PRICES REDUCED!

The Subscribers announce to their friends and customers that they have now

OVER SIX ACRES

of the

GENUINE NEW-ROCHELLE (OR LAWTON)

BLACKBERRY PLANTS

under cultivation, and in good condition.

They are therefore prepared to fill large orders the coming

FALL and the next SPRING, at the following reduced prices:

One Thousand Blackberry Plants, \$80

Five Hundred Plants, 41

One Hundred Plants, 10

Fifty Plants, 6

Two Dozen Plants, 3

One Dozen Plants, 2

N. B.—All Plants ordered of us will be TAKEN UP and PACKED

with the GREATEST CARE, and UNDER OUR OWN PERSONAL

SUPERVISION.

Of the MANY THOUSANDS sent out by us last year, we have

heard very few instances of failure, notwithstanding that they

have been forwarded to

EVERY PART OF THE COUNTRY,

and the setting out has often been entrusted to unskilful

hands.

Printed directions for setting and cultivating are sent with

every package.

GEORGE SEYMOUR & CO.,

South Norwalk, Conn.

## The Lawton Blackberry

is unique, and not, as some have been led to believe, the com-

mon "NEW ROCHELLE BLACKBERRY," improved by cul-

tivation. It differs in shape, size, and quality from all others.

It is perfectly hardy, enduring the severest Winters without

protection. The fruit is delicious, having small seeds in pro-

portion to its size; in a prodigious bearer, and in any good

fertile soil, the stalk, leaf, flower and fruit, will grow of

mammoth proportions.

This variety only is cultivated by the undersigned for sale,

and for the convenience of Clubs, and those who take orders

for plants. They will be safely packed in boxes, put up in

clusters of one dozen, without charge for package, at the fol-

lowing rates: A box of 1 dozen, \$2; a box of 3 dozen, \$5; a

box of 8 dozen, \$10. To prevent imposition, every package

should be marked and branded, and those who purchase

will thus secure the genuine variety, without admixture, and

may enjoy this delicious fruit the second Summer in perfec-

tion. The money should accompany the order, with name

and address distinctly written. N. B.—No itinerant plant

sellers or tracing agents are employed to sell the plants

from my grounds. Address

WILLIAM LAWTON, No. 54 Wall-st., New-York.

Or New Rochelle, N. Y.

## Orange's Crystal White Blackberry

Is offered for the first time to the public; its color is clear

Crystal White, it is very prolific while the fruit is larger than

the Lawton and of superior flavor, rendering it the most desir-

able Blackberry ever offered to the public. Price of plants, \$5

per dozen securely packed and delivered at the Express Office

free of charge. As this plant is quite new, the supply is very

limited; early orders are necessary to secure them.

Address JOHN E. ORANGE,

Albion, Illinois.

## NEWMAN'S THORNLESS BLACKBERRY

RY is planted and cultivated like the Antwerp Rasp-

berry, and will yield more marketable fruit per acre than any

other cultivated Blackberry. It is a sweet, fine-flavored, large

sized berry, and the plants are as free from thorns as the com-

mon black raspberry. Send for a circular. A. A. BENSEL,

Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y.

True H. R. Antwerp Raspberry plants in quantities.

## PEARS!! PEARS!!

FIELD'S PEAR CULTURE, Now Ready!

A COMPLETE MANUAL for the cultivation of the

PEAR TREE.

The causes of failure pointed out, and the successful method

given.

THREE HUNDRED PAGES, AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY EN-

GRAVINGS.

PRICE 75 CENTS, sent by mail postage paid on receipt of price.

A Catalogue of more than one hundred Agricultural Books

sent to all applicants.

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Agricultural Book Publisher, 140 Fulton st.,

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## Raspberries, Grape Vines, Rhubarb, &amp;c.

A choice assortment of small fruits, including

**Brinkle's Orange Raspberry,**

a new variety unequalled in flavor and beauty, also very produc-

tive and considered by many as the very best, also Rhubarb

—and Vice Pres. French—and

**Myatt's Linnaeus Rhubarb,**

an English sort particularly tender, fine flavored and produc-

tive, and recommended as the most profitable for marketing, and

**Rebecca & Delaware Grape Vines,**

strong and well rooted, also

**BLACKBERRIES**—New Rochelle or Lawton, and New-

man's Thornless.

**CHERRY CURRANTS**

**STRAWBERRIES**—Hovey's Seedling, Boston Pine, Large

Early Scarlet.

**PEABODY'S NEW SEEDLING.**

**DWARF PEAR TREES**—of the most approved varieties.

The above plants are offered to the Trade, Market Gardeners

and others, wholesale and retail. Catalogues furnished on ap-

plication. FREEMAN & KENDALL,

Ravenswood Fruit Garden, Ravenswood, L. I., near N. Y.

## Twelve Diplomas.



Full directions for preserving accompany the cans.

PRICES.

Quart Cans, per dozen, \$2 50

Three Pint Cans, per dozen, 3 01

Half Gallon Cans, per dozen, 3 75

Half Gallon Cans, (Extra Large Openings,) per dozen, 4 25

One Gallon Cans, (Extra Large Openings,) per dozen, 5 00

Wrenches, each, 6

Funnels, each, 10

A liberal discount to dealers.

WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,

No. 215 Front-st., near Beekman, New-York.

## SCHOOLEY'S PATENT

## PRESERVATORY.

FOR PRESERVING MEATS, FRUITS, VEGETABLES, the

products of the Farm and Dairy, and all perishable articles,

WITHOUT DAMAGE from heat and moisture in SUMMER,

OR COLD IN WINTER.

Invaluable for Farmers, Grocers, Butchers, Candler and Oil

Makers, Hotels, Ice Larders, Keapers, AND IS THE BEST

DAIRY OR MILK HOUSE IN THE WORLD.

Milk can be kept sweet for weeks in Summer, and Butter

made with equal facility the entire season.

A MILK HOUSE on this plan can be kept at 40° the entire

season, causing a perfect yield of cream, and the purest butter

known.

For rights, plans, or estimates, apply to the undersigned.

H. C. Gentry, at John Gentry's, West Street, New-York,



**SHORT HORNS.**

I have several fine young Short Horns, male and female for sale, also my Stock bull Hiawatha, 1663.  
Sennett, N. Y. JNO. R. PAGE.

**CHINESE TARTAR SHEEP, for Sale.**—My stock of the above breed of Sheep, being larger than I require, I offer a few of them for sale; the Mutton and breeding qualities are too well known, to need any criticism here.  
Address H. WISTAR, Philadelphia, Pa.

**CHINESE PIGS.**—Also a few breeding Sows and Boars warranted of pure blood for sale by  
HORACE HUMPHREY,  
Winchester Center, Conn.

**THE MYSTERIES OF BEE KEEPING**  
EXPLAINED will be sent to any address by mail free of postage for one dollar. Address M. QUINBY,  
St. Johnsville, Montgomery Co., N. Y.

**Farm Produce of all Kinds**  
Sold on Commission, such as Flour, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Provisions of all kinds Grain, Eggs, Poultry, Game, &c. &c.  
HAIGHT & EMENS, 226 Front-st., New-York.  
Refers to the Editor American Agriculturist.  
R. H. Haydock, Cashier Market Bank, New-York.

**TO THE FARMERS, HAY DEALERS, AND PLANTERS OF THE UNITED STATES.**—INGERSOLL'S IMPROVED PORTABLE HAY AND COTTON PRESS, combines greater power and portability, requires less labor, occupies less space, and costs less money than any other hand power machine for baling HAY or COTTON ever offered to the public. It has recently been much improved, and is warranted to give satisfaction.

We have numerous letters from those who have seen and used these presses during the past season similar to the following from Wm. Thomson, Esq., South Londondary, Vt., who writes Feb. 8, 1858, as follows:

GENTS: "I think your press, with the improvement you have made recently, will exceed anything of the kind yet got up, for it will press more in a day, with only two hands to work it, and do it easier, than any other press in New-England."  
No. 1 Press—Weight of Bale 150 to 200 pounds.  
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Presses constantly on hand and other sizes and for other purposes made to order. For further information call or address the

**FARMERS' MANUFACTURING CO.,**  
Greenpoint, opposite New-York.

N. B.—The Brooklyn and Williamsburg City Cars run up to Greenpoint, and the New-York Dry Dock stages go to the Greenpoint Ferry.

### A new and Profitable use for Swamp growth and the trimmings of Trees.

**DANIEL'S PATENT "GRANULAR FUEL"** is the growth of swamp lands cut into lengths adapted for kindling purposes or Summer fuel (about four inches). This article is preferred to charcoal or split wood for kindling coal fires, no shavings being required. An inexhaustible supply of material can be found within convenient distance of all our cities and towns. It reproduces its growth every three years. With Daniel's Patent Fuel Cutter and one horse power one man can cut 600 bushels per day. Seasoned hickory three inches in diameter is cut with it. Upward of 40 machines are in successful operation in Massachusetts. **GRANULAR FUEL BRINGS THE SAME PRICE AS CHARCOAL, AND COSTS BUT THREE CENTS A BUSHEL.** A fight with machine, costing \$500, insures an income of \$1,000 per annum. Send for Circulars containing references, &c. to  
B. D. WASHBURN, Taunton, Mass.  
General Agent for United States.

FAIRHAVEN, Mass., June 7th, 1858.

Mr. B. D. WASHBURN:

Dear Sir—I improve a moment to fulfill my promise relative to my "Granular Fuel Business"—the right of which I purchased of you—and I am happy to say that it far exceeds my most sanguine expectations. We did not commence taking it into the market until this Spring, and I now find it difficult to supply the demand. So you know I am not doing a very bad business, as you are acquainted with the profits under such circumstances; and was it not that my health is poor, I would establish the business in some other locality, providing I could obtain the right. I thought that \$500.00 was a great price to pay for New-Bedford and Fairhaven, but I would not dispose of it now for \$250.00, and from what I can learn, all that are in the business are doing a very good business. It is a cash business, which makes it a very agreeable employment. Please accept my most hearty thanks for your very good advice.

Respectfully yours,

ISAIAH WEST.

The following is from a gentleman who has used heretofore the split wood, but residing in Taunton, the past Winter used the Granular Fuel. He is now residing in Brooklyn:

New York, May, 18, 1858

Mr. B. D. WASHBURN, Taunton, Mass.:

Your favor asking my opinion of the Granular Fuel is at hand and would say that my family used no other kind of kindling material the past Winter, for they found it not only cheaper than split wood, but far more convenient in kindling, as no papers or shavings are necessary—and it takes no time to arrange it for lighting, simply throw it in and apply the match.  
As soon as it is for sale in Brooklyn shall dispense with the split wood. Respectfully, &c.  
A. S. FISKE  
141 Broadway, N. Y.

### EXCELSIOR FAN MILL

Will clean 60 Bushels of Grain per hour.

COMBINED POTATO DIGGER AND DOUBLE MOLD BOARD PLOW, will turn out from 10 to 15 acres per day.

HORSE POWERS AND THRESHING MACHINES, the best and easiest working powers in use.  
CLOVER HULLERS with REPARATORS  
SAW MILL AND SAW. DOG POWERS.  
CIDER MILLS AND PRESSES. HAY PRESSES.  
CORN SHELLERS, HAY AND STALK CUTTERS, &c.

At Wholesale and Retail at the

**NORTH RIVER AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE.**  
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.  
60 Cortlandt Street,  
New-York City.

**"THE WONDERFUL PUMP."**—This pump works by hand in all depths to 150 feet. Warranted. Prices from \$16 to \$50. Address  
JAMES M. EDEY, 147 Chambers-st., N. Y.

### Agricultural Implements

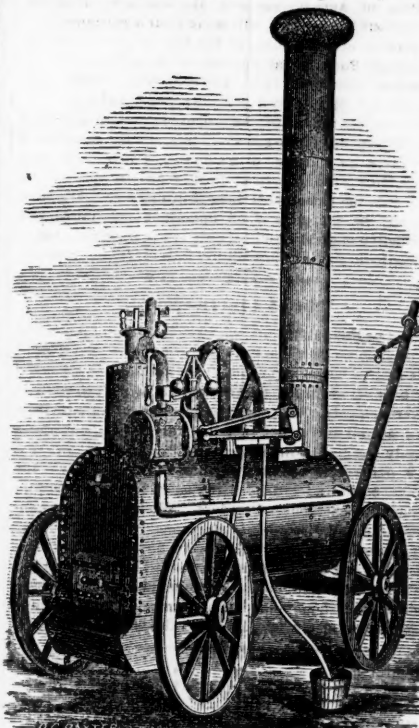
of all kinds, for sale by J. B. RYAN, Importer of Hardware, 114 Yonge-st., Toronto, Canada West.  
Manufacturers of above goods will send their lists.

### Cane Mills and Distilleries.

#### GENERAL COPPER-SMITH WORK.

Distilleries of all kinds, for making brandy and alcohol from Chinese Syrup. Steam and horse cane mills, syrup pans, skimmers, dippers, syrup gauges and pumps, brewing apparatus by steam or fire.  
JOHN W. REID, 11 Old-st.

### Portable Steam Engines,



Built upon an improved plan, adapted to plantation work, Driving Threshers, Saw Mills, Pumps and agricultural purposes generally.

They are economical on fuel, very compact, and strong easily managed, and readily moved from place to place. We build from 4 to 40 horse-power.

For prices and further information, address

**HARLAN & HOLLINGSWORTH,**  
Wilmington Del.

### Bone Manure.

**SAWINGS, TURNINGS AND CRUSHED BONES FOR**

Sale by the Manufacturers in large or small quantities.  
A. LISIER & CO.,  
Tarrytown,  
Westchester Co., N. Y.

### To Practical Farmers and Dealers in Fertilizers.

The **NATIONAL FERTILIZER**, a modern compost, is prepared under the direct superintendence of L. HARPER, LL.D., formerly Professor of Analytical Chemistry and Agriculture in the State University of Mississippi, as also State Geologist. Its basis is the **GREEN SAND MARK OF NEW-JERSEY**, which is chemically combined with **fish and pure animal bone**. Letters Patent for this and foreign countries have been granted. It is unhesitatingly accredited **superior to Peruvian Guano**, strengthening the soil, and beyond the possibility of exhausting land where applied. **The increase in the yield of plants and all cereals is largely augmented**; while it supplies a **continuous source of fertility**. For **sandy, barren and abandoned lands**, and where other manures have failed, we ask but **one trial**, trusting solely upon the rare constituents which this Fertilizer abundantly possesses, and which are **so wholly and peculiarly essential** in an article of Fertility, such as is here **reliably** represented. We would beg the attention of Farmers to its use the coming Autumn for Winter grain, and to the fact that it has arrested the rot in potatoes after decay has commenced. Price per ton of 2000 lbs., \$35. For all detailed particulars, analyses, directions and recommendations, apply or send to the office of **The National Fertilizing Co., 37 Fulton Street.**

**JOS. C. CANNING, Agent, New-York.**

We would distinctly give notice (as abortive imitations and attempted infringements upon our Patent have already been made) that we have **no connection whatever** with other Fertilizing Companies of **any character or name.**

### ELIDE ISLAND GUANO

at \$40 per ton of 2000 lbs. Farmers will find it to their advantage to try this valuable fertilizer. Send your orders early.  
GRIFFING, BROTHER & CO.,  
60 Cortlandt Street, New-York

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Tenders his professional services to gentlemen who intend to build and desire plans, designs &c. in any style of Architecture. Especial attention paid to Farm residences, and out-buildings. He would call attention and examination of his new style for the same, including Villas and Cottages, as being entirely different from what is generally seen.

Charges for complete drawings with specification, 3 1/2 per cent, 1 1/2 per cent for superintendence if desired, sketches at a lower rate. Persons writing from the country wishing designs, &c., will please give full requirements and cost, when plan will be furnished and sent to any part of the country.

JOHN MILNE,

### Grapery & Green-House Builder,

YONKERS, N. Y.

Frames and Sashes for Hot-Houses. Green and Hot-Houses and Conservatories erected, and warranted.

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Persons desiring to secure patents in the United States for Europe can receive full instructions, free of charge, by addressing MUNN & CO., Editors of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, New-York City.

### WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.

NEW AND VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Office 343 Broadway, New-York.

### DIAGRAM OF THE LOCK STITCH.



This is the only stitch that can not be unravelled and that presents the same appearance upon each side of the seam. It is made with two threads, one upon each side of the fabric, and interlocked in the center of it.

### To the Western Trade.

**HEAD QUARTERS FOR APPLE PARERS, SLICERS AND CORES, No. 231 PEARL-ST., NEW-YORK.**

**FOSTER & SARGENTS.** The best Parer, WHITTEMORE & BROTHERS Parer, Corer and Slicer, PRATT'S Automaton Slicer, for drying fruit. These improvements are for sale to the trade at lowest cash prices.  
I. S. CLOUGH, Manufacturer's Agent.

### "METROPOLITAN WASHING MACHINE."



Send for a Circular.  
LE ROY & CO.,  
Hartford, Conn.

This is a perfect Washing Machine. It saves more than one half the time, labor, and expense of washing, breaks no buttons, and does not wear the clothes. It keeps the clothes constantly turning so that all parts are equally and thoroughly washed.

It is guaranteed to do all this if the directions, which are simple are followed.

Price \$10. Orders promptly filled. Full directions accompany the Machine.

DAVID LYMAN,  
Middlefield, Conn.

### Patent Alarm Whistles and Speaking Pipes MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY

W. OSTRANDER.

Sole Patentee and Maker

No. 37 Ann-St., N. Y. City.

The PATENT WHISTLE is acknowledged by every one to be the best arrangement for Speaking Pipe Alarms in use. It is far superior to the Bell, and less liable to get out of order. The Pipe is made by a Patent Machine and is a superior article, and Warranted in every particular.

Sold by all the principal Hardware Stores in the States.

### CARRYING FRUITS TO MARKET SAFELY.

#### PATENT TRANSPORTATION PROTECTOR.

The bruised and unwholesome state, and consequent unsalability of tender fruits from want of sufficient care in their transportation is well known.

The Protector is designed for the safe conveyance of peaches, plums, strawberries, blackberries, eggs, or anything that requires more than ordinary care. Specimens may be seen at

R. L. ALLEN'S, No. 191 Water-st., New-York.  
Orders for Protectors of larger size than the specimens will be executed, but the heavier the package the more rigid must be the springs. Orders left with R. L. ALLEN, as above will be promptly executed.  
HENRY B. OSGOOD, Inventor and Manufacturer.  
Whitinsville, Worcester Co., Mass.

### Potato Digger.

This is a new and highly improved Implement, got up by myself, after long experience of working it in the field. It is by far the best thing of the kind in use. One man and a pair of horses will dig faster than twenty men can pick up. It throws all the potatoes, (even the smallest), clean out of the ground, and leaves them clear of dirt on the surface.  
R. L. ALLEN,  
191 Water-st., New-York.

**PITKINS' Potato Diggers**—Keystone Cider Mills—Horse Powers, &c. For sale at Agricultural Depot, 160 Murray-st., N. Y. HENRY F. DIBBLE



## See Here! See Here!

We have been in the habit of offering annually, to new subscribers for any year, what we have termed the **Baker's Dozen**; that is, the last two numbers of the preceding year, making 14 instead of 12 copies. This has involved some confusion, considerable correspondence, and the printing of several extra editions. For these and other reasons, we have concluded to vary the practice. We propose, however, to make an offer still better for those who accept it in time. Our main dependence for an increase in circulation is upon the kind influence of those subscribers who are already acquainted with this journal, and it is, of course, for our interest to form the acquaintance of as many new persons as possible before the beginning of a new volume (in January.) To accomplish this end, we make the following

## PROPOSITION.

Every new subscriber, sending in one dollar for Volume Eighteen (1859), will receive without charge such numbers of this volume as are published after the date of his or her subscription. Thus:

- I. New Subscribers for 1859 (Vol. XVIII), sending in their names and subscriptions before October 1st, will receive three valuable numbers (October, November and December) without charge.
- II. New Subscribers for 1859, who send their subscriptions after October 1st and before November 1st, will receive the November and December numbers without charge.
- III. New Subscribers for 1859, who send in their subscriptions after November 1st and before December 20th, will receive the December number free.

In accordance with this proposal, the names of all new subscribers received after this date, (Sept. 1st,) will be entered at once on our mail books to the close of 1859, and they will thenceforth receive their papers regularly with old subscribers on the first of each month.

We shall adhere strictly to the above terms respecting extra numbers, except in the case of new subscribers on the Pacific coast, and at other remote points where there is no opportunity to respond at once to this invitation. Enough extra copies of the ensuing three numbers will be printed to supply premium copies to such as are prevented from applying for them in season on account of their distant location.

The offers thus made, apply to both the English and German editions.

A FAVOR ASKED. Will all our present readers, who have tried and approved the *Agriculturist*, do us the favor to mention the above proposition to their friends and neighbors? After telling them what the *Agriculturist* has been and is, you may on our part promise that the next volume will not be like the present one, but even still further greatly improved. We are confident it will be such a volume as has never yet been issued, in point of comprehensive, plain, practical information of great value to every family in the country. Please give us your aid, one and all, and let us save a large proportion of the expense of advertising, and invest it in valuable improvements in the paper itself. We have, so far, expended every dollar received, upon the paper itself, and yet our ambition is by no means satisfied. Give us the wherewithal, and we will return you such a paper as you have not yet dreamed of.

## Seed Reports wanted.

During the present year we have distributed among our subscribers not far from 140,000 parcels of seed, including seventy-one varieties. The season has badly interfered with experiments upon these in many instances, often preventing their germination. That all the seeds were in good order we were sure of beforehand, and have since proved, as we now have growing all of the seventy-one varieties, our parcels being taken at random from among those distributed to subscribers. As before noted, however, some varieties required a second planting, owing to their being literally drowned out.

Next winter we purpose to make a still more liberal distribution of seeds, a catalogue of which will be given before the close of this year. All subscribers will share alike in this distribution, the seeds being supplied without charge in all cases, our design being to disseminate as widely as possible in the country the germs of valuable Field and Kitchen and Flower garden productions.

In making out our next list, we shall be in part guided by the results of this year. Some less valuable kinds will be dropped from this year's catalogue, and a number of new ones added.

We now would request our readers as they have occasion to write to us, to inclose brief notes upon the particu-

lar kinds they have tried this year. Please make the notes upon each kind, on a separate slip of paper, giving the number, if possible, (if not, give the name,) then add your name and location, and next brief notes of the result. In this way we can conveniently file the remarks on each variety by themselves, and make up a summary of the results. Much valuable information will thus be gathered for future use in these columns.

## Convention of Agricultural Editors.

It is to be hoped that so far as at all practicable, the Editors of Agricultural and Horticultural Journals, throughout the country, will make their arrangements to be present at the opening of the Annual Meeting of the American Pomological Society, in New-York city, on Tuesday, September 14th. The society will convene at 10 o'clock A. M. at Mozart Hall, No. 663 Broadway.

A room for the use of the proposed editorial gathering will be provided in the same building, and the members of the Press duly notified of a convenient hour for the first assembling, after which all further proceedings will be subject to the direction of those in attendance. We trust this will be the germ of an important Association, one productive of great good, not only to the fraternity, but to the agricultural and horticultural interests of our country.

## The Advertisements

Crowd us this month, and we have had to shut down the gates upon the last comers. We are almost surprised at this rush of business notices, as we use none of the usual methods of, soliciting agents, circulars, etc., to draw in advertisements. We suppose business men are of their own accord finding out that the *Agriculturist* circulates mainly among intelligent, enterprising readers, and that it is one of the cheapest mediums in the country—the present cost of advertising being much less than one cent a line for each thousand readers. We have refused hundreds of dollars' worth of patent medicine, and humbug advertisements, though offered very high prices for their insertion, and we congratulate our readers upon the fact that they will find our advertisers generally a class of high-minded, honorable business men. These business pages, taken as a whole, will be valuable for reference.

## American Agriculturist.

(ISSUED IN BOTH ENGLISH AND GERMAN.)

A THOROUGH-GOING, RELIABLE, and PRACTICAL Journal, devoted to the different departments of SOIL CULTURE—such as growing field CROPS; ORCHARD and GARDEN FRUITS; GARDEN VEGETABLES and FLOWERS; TREES, PLANTS, and FLOWERS for the LAWN or YARD; IN-DOOR and OUT DOOR work around the DWELLING; care of DOMESTIC ANIMALS &c. &c.

The matter of each number will be prepared mainly with reference to the month of issue and the paper will be promptly and regularly mailed at least one day before the beginning of the month.

A full CALENDAR OF OPERATIONS for the season is given every month.

Over SIX HUNDRED PLAIN, PRACTICAL, instructive articles will be given every year.

The Editors and Contributors are all PRACTICAL, WORKING MEN.

The teachings of the *AGRICULTURIST* are confined to no State or Territory, but are adapted to the wants of all sections of the country—it is, as its name indicates, truly AMERICAN in its character.

The German edition is of the same size and price as the English, and contains all of its reading matter, and its numerous illustrative engravings.

## TERMS—INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

One copy one year.....\$1 00

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ORANGE JUDD,

No 189 Water st., New-York.

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